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Agrahayana 5, 1895 (Saka)

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(Ninth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 26, 1973/Agrahayana 5, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transporting Cement and other commodities to North East Region from Calcutta to Paradeep Ports

*211. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ships from Calcutta to Gauhati are not fully loaded at present; and

(b) if so, whether the possibility of transporting cement and other commodities to North East region of the country from Calcutta and Paradip has been considered?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Mercantile cargo from Calcutta to Gauhati is not adequately available.

(b) The proposal for transporting cement from Calcutta to North-East region by river is under consideration.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: In view of the rapid congestion at Calcutta and transport bottleneck at Farraka and also transhipment difficulty at Bongaigam and the non-availability of wagons everywhere, may I know whether the Government will consider the transportation of cement and GI pipes and iron sheets and other essential commodities from Calcutta and Paradip to Gauhati immediately;

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है, यह इसमें लिखा गया है। यह मामला विचाराधीन है, रेलवे से बात चीत भी हो रही है और जल्दी ही यह मामला हल हो जायेगा ताकि कंजेशन दूर हो जाये।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: The Minister says that the matter is under consideration. But in the entire north eastern region now there is acute shortage of cement and also from sheets which are very essential for house building activity. In Assam they want to have a cement factory. Even for that they require cement and that is not available now. In view of these factors, may I know whether cement, iron sheets and other essential commodities will be sent to the North-eastern region immediately by ship? These things can be sent by ship not only from Calcutta but also from Paradip to Gauhati and also if possible to Agartala, because the ships are now coming from Gauhati to Calcutta fully loaded and when they go back from Calcutta to Gauhati they go practically empty?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : एडीक्वेट कार्गो एवेलेबिल नहीं है। शिप और रेलवे के रेट में बड़ा फर्क है इसलिए शायद लोग शिप से भेजने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा एन्करेज नहीं हो रहे हैं। कोशिश की जा रही है रेलवे से कि किसी तरह से ऐसे फ्रेट हो जायें कि शिप से भी उनका शिपमेन्ट हो सके। मैं समझता हूं जल्दी ही इसका फैसला हो जायेगा। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री और ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री दोनों आपस में बातचीत कर रही हैं और बहुत जल्दी इसका फैसला हो जायेगा।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पत्तनों से माल ले जाने और ला ने की समस्या बड़ी जटिल है, क्या आपको जानकारी है कि इस समय बाम्बे कलकत्ता पत्तनों पर काफी डिब्बे खड़े हैं, वह खाली नहीं हो रहे हैं जिसके कारण दिक्कतें बढ़ रही हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां गौहाटी है और कहां आप बम्बई की तरफ चले गये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के विभाजन के पहले पूर्वोत्तर भारत में ब्रह्मपुत्र गंगाजी का जलमार्ग यातायात का एक प्रमुख साधन था । बंगलादेश की मुक्ति के बाद इस जलमार्ग का पूरी तरह विकास करने के लिए, जिससे यह प्रश्न सम्बन्धित है, सरकार बंगलादेश की सरकार के साथ बात - चीत कर रही है ? अगर बातचीत हुई है तो उसके नतीजे क्या हैं ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी: श्रीमन्, सेन्ट्रल इनलैंड वाटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन बना है, उसके जहाज भी हो गए हैं और इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि इन जलमार्गों का उपयोग किया जा सके और यह कन्जेशन जो है वह दूर हो सके ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister has stated that the cargo is not available. But so far as our knowledge goes, there is a great dearth of wagons and the business community is not getting wagons even if there is cargo available. May I know what steps the Government is taking to bring down the freight in steamers and also to give incentives to the persons to take goods from Calcutta to Gauhati by steamer? I would also like to know what is the time taken by steamer from Calcutta to Gauhati.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : कलकत्ता से गौहाटी का डिस्टेन्स एक हजार किलोमीटर है और सी-रूट से 1500 किलोमीटर है । कोशिश इस बात की हो रही है कि रेलवेज और शिपिंग डिपार्टमेन्ट की बातचीत करके इसका रेट ऐसा कर दिया जाये जिससे लोग शिप के जरिये से माल भेजने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हों ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What is the time required by a steamer from Calcutta to Gauhati?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I think, it will be decided very soon.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: From the hon. Minister's reply, it is not sufficiently clear that the whole system of transportation from Calcutta to Gauhati and other places by ships is being delayed not because of any change in the freight rate but because of lack of sufficient cargo. May I know from the hon. Minister when this acute transportation difficulty was brought to the notice of the Government and what immediate steps they have taken to coordinate the transport of cement and other essential commodities both by rail and sea?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं ने जवाब दे दिया है कि हमारे पास शिप में कार्गो एवेलेबिल नहीं है, मिलता नहीं है एनफ कार्गो । कलकत्ता से गौहाटी चले जाते हैं लेकिन गौहाटी से जब लौटते हैं तो बिल्कुल खाली लौटते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि रेलवे से चीप पड़ता है, शिप से ले जाना महंगा पड़ता है इसलिए बातचीत की जा रही है कि फ्रेट ऐसा हो जाये जिससे दोनों रास्तों को यूज किया जा सके ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माल : मन्त्री जी अभी नये हैं शायद बता न सकें, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टीम नैवीगेशन कम्पनी बनी थी जो कलकत्ता से गौहाटी जूट वगैरह

तमाम गुड्स से जाया करती थी, उस कम्पनी को खत्म कर दिया है और एक कार्पोरेशन बनाया है जिसके मातहत वह बन रही है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन जो है और जो स्टीम नैवीगेशन कम्पनी के तमाम स्टीमर उसके मातहत चल रहे हैं तो उससे यह बन्दोबस्त किया जा सकता है कि कलकत्ता से जो सामान हो यावह गौहाटी सजाके यानी जो पहले सिलसि वह तमाम चीजें जानी चाहिए ।

कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, मैं ने निवेदन किया कि सेन्ट्रल इनलैंड वाटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन ने अब पहल की कम्पनी को ले लिया है और उनके पास फैसिलिटीज बहुत काफी हैं, कुछ कमाने लायक नहीं रह गये हैं तो भी काफी उनके पास हैं और इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस जल मार्ग से भी सामान भेजा जा सके और इसके लिए बातचीत हुई है कि वह थोड़ा बहुत फ्रेट, जो घाटा लगता है उसको दें ताकि माल जल्दी पहुंच सके ।

New Registration of D.D.A. Flats

*212. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSINGH be pleased to state:

(a) whether no registration has been done since long by D.D.A. for allotting houses to the people; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by what time new registration will start?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : सब से पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रश्न के अन्त में यह लिखा हुआ है कि और नया रजिस्ट्रेशन कब से शुरू हो जायेंगा इस का जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि रजिस्ट्रेशन बन्द ही नहीं हुआ ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मेरा निवेदन है कि एक पत्र में सूचना निकली है कि नया रजिस्ट्रेशन दिसम्बर से शुरू हो जायगा । तो क्या मंत्री जी उस सूचना को सही समझते हैं ? यदि हां, तो रजिस्ट्रेशन कब से लागू रखेंगे ?

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : किस अखबार का हवाला दिया गया है ? वह अखबार अभी मेरे पास नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इन को देना चाहिये । मूल प्रश्न से सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता और माननीय सदस्य द्वारा दूसरा प्रश्न बना रहे हैं ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, डी० डी० ए० ने योजना बनायी थी कि सर्व-साधारण लोगों को मालवीय नगर वगैरह में मकान देंगे । कुछ लोगों ने इस के लिये रुपया भी जमा किया है । लेकिन अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो आदमी 65,000 रु० जमा करेगा उसी को मकान दिया जायेंगा । तो क्या यह पैसे वालों को बढ़ावा देना नहीं है ?

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : जो 65,000 रु० का मकान होगा वह उतने में देना ही पड़ेगा । कम में कैसे दिया जायगा ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मेरा यह कहना है कि किस्त पर न दे कर पूरे रुपये पर दे रहे हैं ।

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : सर्व-साधारण के लिए किस्त पर मकान देने की योजना भी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता । आप दोनों क्यों लगे हुए हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कितनी ऐप्लीकेशन्स पेंडिंग हैं जिन का रजिस्ट्रेशन आलरेडी हो चुका है ? और क्या यह सही है कि लो मिडिल क्लास और मिडिल क्लास, इन दोनों ने काफ़ी रुपया जमा कर रखा है । तो जो योजना आ रही है उस से कितने ऐसे मकान बनाये जायेंगे कि उन लोगों को दिये जा सकें जो आलरेडी रजिस्टर्ड हैं ?

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : अभी तक करीब सात हज़ार मकान आवंटित हो चुके हैं, 23,000 बाकी हैं । जो रजिस्टर कराते हैं वह कसिल भी करा देते हैं, और अभी जो स्थिति है वह यही है कि 23,000 बाकी हैं जो रजिस्टर्ड हैं, और सरकार उम्मीद करती है कि आगामी मार्च तक 10,000 मकानों का आवंटन हो जाएगा । बाकी आगे भी मकान बनते जायेंगे और आवंटन होते जायेंगे । यह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मकान बनना बन्द तो नहीं हो जायेगा ?

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री: नहीं । यह जारी रहेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप की अनुमति से फ़ोटो खींची जा रही है ? क्या यह जायज है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not asked for my permission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can the photography be allowed? It is highly improper.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this photographer is some foreigner who does not know about it. I will enquire into it as to how he was allowed. No permission of the House or of the Speaker or from the Secretary-General was sought in this regard.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कैमरा ले कर अन्दर कैसे आ गये ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are a friendly country. It may be politely explained to them.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of action or no action. After all, we extend all the courtesy to all foreign dignitaries and visitors. They must also have the courtesy to inform us and seek the permission. We have up to this time never allowed photographing inside this House.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: According to the recent advertisement issued by the DDA, 2 per cent of the flats are reserved for allotment to MPs. In view of the fact that MPs also have formed a co-operative society—most of them are members of that society—and they did not get any land....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): They have got the land.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: ..may I request that the 2 per cent should be increased to 5 per cent?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: This is a request for action. Government would look into it.

श्री सुमन चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रकार की शिकायत मिली है कि अभी जो मकान बन रहे हैं, जितनी उन की कीमत रखी गयी है उस हिसाब से मकान बनाने में अच्छा सामान नहीं लगाया जा रहा है, टिया किस्म का माल लगाया जाता है। काफ़ी हिसाब किताब की शिकायत मिली है, चाहे सीमेंट हो या लकड़ी हो, ठीक प्रकार का सामान क्वार्टर्स में लगाया नहीं आ रहा है। क्या आप इस की जांच करायेंगे? जो मध्यम वर्ग का कर्मचारी पैसा देता है उतने में पैसे का माल नहीं लगता है, और उस से काफ़ी अधिक पैसा लिया जाता है?

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : यह प्रश्न बड़ा सामान्य ढंग का है। जो शिकायत मिलती है उस की जांच करायी जाती है। किसी खास बिन्दु की तरफ़ माननीय सदस्य तवज्जह दिलायेंगे तो जरूर सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी।

श्री सुमन चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पत्र लिखा था लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री: आप ने जो पत्र लिखा है उस की खबर दी जायगी।

श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक : मिडिल इन्कम ग्रुप के लिये भी मकानों की योजना है लेकिन उन मकानों की कीमत 20, 40, 50,000 रु० रखी गयी है, और यह सुना जा रहा है कि लोग पूरी रकम दे दें या आधी रकम दे दें। मेरा कहना है कि लोग इन्कम ग्रुप के लोगों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि एक मुश्त इतनी बड़ी रकम दे सकें। तो उन के लिये क्या कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि स्माल इंस्टालमेंट पर उन से मकान की कीमत ली जाय जिस से वह मकान ले सकें?

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : बनाने जो रहे हैं। योजना पहले से ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ा मुश्किल है, न सदस्य कंट्रोल में हैं और न मंत्री कंट्रोल में हैं। कोई नहीं सुनता आज मेरी। सवाल यह था कि रजिस्ट्रेशन बन्द तो नहीं कर दिया है? अगर कर दिया है तो उस की क्या वजह है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बन्द नहीं किया है, इस के बाद दूसरा सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। अब नये नये सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं, न मंत्री सुनते हैं, और न सदस्य सुनते हैं। आप जबरदस्ती जब जवाब देते हैं तो उस से दूसरे सवाल पैदा हो जाते हैं। जब कोई कल अखबार में पढ़ेगा तो आप को गिला नहीं करेगा, बल्कि वह सोचेगा कि स्पीकर ही कोई ऐसा बैठा होगा।

Question No. 213. Shri H. M. Patel—absent.

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma—absent.

Question No. 214. With regard to this question I want to make it very clear before this House that though this Member has not come to put the question, this question has come into the Order Paper by mistake. We can ask broad questions of policy on the University, but not internal complaints about some professors or some faculties. They are matters concerning the Chancellors and the Vice-Chancellors. I am sorry this Question found its place in the Order Paper..

AN HON. MEMBER: Inadvertently. *214.

[Withdrawal by the Member]

MR. SPEAKER: Question 215. Shri B. N. Reddy—absent.

Question 216. Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma—absent.

Question 217. Shri Virbhadra Singh.

Indo-Afghan Agreement on Archaeology

*217. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Afghan agreement has been signed in the field of Archaeology; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Government of India was signed on the 24th October, 1973.

(b) The purpose of the Agreement is to undertake a joint research programme with the Government of Afghanistan for training students and scholars in the scientific methods of archaeology. The main features of the agreement are as follows:

(i) The Archaeological Survey of India may undertake excavation at Begram and exploration in the Farah region (Afghan-Seistan) for a period of five years.

(ii) The Government of India will arrange for the training of three Afghan scholars in an Indian university and provide for some part of the field-training in Afghanistan at the site to be excavated by the Indian team.

(iii) All the excavated objects will be the property of the Government of Afghanistan. Some of them will, however, be permitted to be explorated temporarily to India for scientific research Copies and casts of unique objects can, however, be taken by the Government of India.

(iv) The Indian side will undertake repairs of a famous monument at Balkh.

(v) The Indian team will bring out a publication in two languages Pashto/Dari and English about the findings and results of the joint research programme and deposit 50 copies of each publication with the Afghan side.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I want to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to have further co-operation with Afghanistan Government in the field of archaeology.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am not clear what the hon. Member wants to know....

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I want to know whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to have further collaboration with Afghan Government in the field of Archaeology.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Agreement has just been concluded. We would like to work in accordance with this agreement and after some time if the need arises the two Governments can discuss further expansion of the scope.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to know whether the agreement which Government have entered into with Afghanistan has been based on some similar agreements made earlier in the past or this is the first time that such an agreement has been made. If the agreement is based on previous experience, what are the broad aspects covered under those agreements?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I don't remember off hand but I might say that I do not think we have concluded

such agreement with any other country in the past on these lines. This is the first time that agreement has been concluded of the type. Previously we have done *ad hoc* work in archaeology for example, as in Aswan Dam or repair of Buddha in Afghanistan, but this sort of agreement, I do not think, we have entered into in the past.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the terms of the agreement the Archaeological finds of antiquity and great importance will be kept in Afghanistan. Some of them will, however, be permitted to be exported temporarily to India for scientific research. Copies and casts of unique objects can, however, be taken by the Government of India. This is one of the terms of the Agreement.

May I know from the hon. Minister because Afghanistan, which was originally called 'Gandharva', had cultural connections with our country for centuries before, whether the Government propose to have a museum to be started jointly both by Afghanistan and India? The finds that are found in Afghanistan are of immense value to the Indian history also. May I, therefore, know whether such sort of an agreement or amendment to the agreement be made?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There is no such proposal under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित बयान दिया है, उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस सिद्धान्त को अपनाया गया है कि उत्खनन का काम मिल कर चलेगा और बलख में जो बड़ी मूर्ति है, शायद बुद्ध की मूर्ति का उल्लेख होगा, बलख में मानमेंट के रिपेअर की बात कही है, इन सारे कामों के लिए सरकार का कितना पैसा खच करने का इरादा है ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The detailed estimates will be made when our Team goes there and in accordance with this, it will prepare an estimate of expenditure.

श्री मधु लिमये : आर्कोलोजी के काम पर आप कितना रुपया लगायेंगे ?

प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन : यह तो बेअन्दाज उस की तफसील देना होगा । कुछ चीजों का रफ़ एस्टिमेट हम ने बनाया है, लेकिन कक्चअली वहां पर आ कर जब तक उस का डिटेन्ड एस्टिमेट न बनाया जाये, तब तक हाउस के सामने .फगस देना मनासिब नहीं होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मोटे तौर पर रफ एस्टिमेट बतला दी जाए ।

प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन यह तो स्पेकुलेशन हो जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी और वक्त सवाल कर लीजियेगा ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As soon as the estimates are prepared, I shall be prepared to lay the information on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: What is the excavation work done so far by India in Afghanistan under the agreement and what are the finds?

MR. SPEAKER: Information sought by was about the factual signing of the agreement and its main features. If you want information as to what has been done so far, that should have been addressed to the Minister who could come before the House readily. If he is in a position to reply, I shall welcome it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Sir, the Agreement had been signed long time back?

MR. SPEAKER: This should have formed part of the question which has not been sent long time back. The question is a very recent one.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: 24th October 1973 is not a very long time

MR. SPEAKER: I think the reply was sent to the question the same day. I am very sorry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि जिस तरह से वृद्ध की मूर्ति के रिपेयर पर खर्च करने के बात है इसी तरह से क्या उन लोगों के द्वारा भी यहां कहीं हीरमान वगैरह के रिपेयर्स की बात है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not require to be answered.

S. Q. Nos. 218 to 220—Absent.

I think we better take up the next business now. I am very happy that Shri Nair is here. I am going to repeat. Several hon. Members may have come back by this time.

S.Q. Nos. 201 to 206—Absent.

Subsidiary Company for Oil Palm Plantation in Kerala

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*207. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for forming a Subsidiary Company for Oil Palm plantation in Kerala with Central assistance;

(b) whether there was a Committee to study the above proposal and if so, their recommendations; and

(c) Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) to (c). The State Government of Kerala have taken up the development of oil palm plantation in the Yeroor Reserve Forest in Quilon District through the Kerala Plantation Corporation Ltd.—a State Undertaking. Sometime back, the State Government represented that the project might be treated as Central Sector Project. This was examined in an inter-departmental meeting held in the Planning Commission, wherein it was suggested that the Oil Palm Plantation in Kerala might continue to be with the Kerala Plantation Corporation but the requisite assistance for further developing the plantations might be provide by the Centre. The Planning Commission accordingly desired that the possibility of providing this assistance in the form of Central participation in the equity capital of the Corporation or formation of a separate subsidiary under the Corporation be explored by the Ministry of Agriculture with the Government of Kerala. Some further discussions have since been held with the State Government and the details are being worked out.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know what assistance the Union Government are going to give to the State Government in this respect, whether it would be participation in equity share or formation of a subsidiary company?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the Fifth Five Year Plan we have made a provision of Rs. 1 crore. Of course, our, suggestion was to have a subsidiary, but all these matters would be considered in detail when the specific proposal is examined, but the Centre would like to assist the Kerala Government to the tune of Rs. 1 crore, and specific provision has been made in the plan itself. But both these proposals namely subsidiary or equity participation are under consideration.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: How long has this consideration been

going on, and how long will it continue before Government would take a decision?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the programme is concerned, it is being implemented, and its progress has not been withheld, though the Kerala Government have some financial difficulties. But we shall settle with the Kerala Government and see that the programme is not adversely affected.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय एक कम्पनी में पूंजी लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह तेल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य और इसके इस्तेमाल के बारे में भी तफ्सील से बताएं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This palm oil is mainly used as industrial oil and is mainly used for soap manufacture. Now, we are trying to introduce these plantations in our country, and we find that certain parts of the country including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are very suitable for developing oil palm plantation, and the per hectare production of oil from oil palm plantation is the highest compared to groundnut or any other oilseed which we have in our country.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: In view of the fact that the Kerala plantation Corporation has already taken up this oil palm plantation, will Government kindly give them subsidy instead of waiting to form a new corporation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned that we would like to help them, because the State corporation has already undertaken this work, and they have actually been implementing this programme for the last two years, but this programme has to be carried forward; there has been some difficulty of seed also, and we have to import seed from other countries. But this is a State programme, and therefore, I do not think subsidy will meet the requirements of the situation. What we contemplate is either equity participation or giving a loan to the State Government or making the amount available to the State Government in some other form.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that foreign exchange, which is highly necessary for oil palm plantation, is not being allowed according to their request, and if so, whether Government will consider the allotment of foreign exchange as requested by this corporation without further delay?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think that the availability of foreign exchange is presenting any problem, but I shall check up. If any request from the Kerala State corporation is pending in regard to this, we shall see that adequate foreign exchange is made available for the programme because this is an accepted part of the programme of development of the oil economy of the country as a whole.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: In view of the acute shortage of edible oil in the country, is there any proposal to undertake research to explore the possibility of making this oil edible?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In fact, the process is used in the vanaspati industry. Last year when the prices were very low, we tried to import some oil from outside. There is no difficulty in making it edible because the process is well-known. No research is necessary, the process is well-established.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In view of the experience in Kerala, has a similar proposal been received from West Bengal also? If so, what is Government's reaction to it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Only certain regions of the country, that is, upto 15 degrees north of the

equator, are found suitable for this. I do not think Bengal comes within this area, but the Andaman and Nicobar islands do.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was not whether the oil is edible or not. It was concerning a proposal for forming a subsidiary company. Whether the company is formed or not, oil is still being discussed. If they are not directly relevant, there should be some remote relevance to justify such questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is for you to correct us.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri H. M. Patel very much wanted to authorise me to ask question No. 213. But unfortunately I could not meet him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He said that if the Professor was absent, I should be present.

MR. SPEAKER: That may be so. But there should be some indication of it in the agenda also; some intimation should have been given to me. If that was done, I would have loved to allow it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendation of Working Group on Ship Building Yard at Haldia

*201. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group consisting of experts have recommended the construction of a Ship-building Yard at Haldia; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suggestions have been received from several quarters including various maritime State Governments for setting up shipyards in their states. A Techno-Economic Working Group has therefore been set up to evaluate both technically and economically, various sites proposed by the State Governments for setting up shipyards and to indicate the types and sizes, which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended. A final decision will be taken after the report of the Techno-Economic Group is received.

Setting up of Research Projects by I.C.M.R.

*202. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research will set up over 60 Research Projects in Fundamental and Applied aspects of reproductive biology in various University Faculties in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the main features of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Medical Research has sanctioned over 60 research projects in this field.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The reason for taking up research projects in fundamental and applied aspects of reproductive biology and the main features of the research.

With the world-wide concern over increasing population, and in particular its adverse effect on socio-economic growth in developing countries, the need for improving contraceptive methods is increasingly felt. To speed up the development of contraceptive technology, The Government of India has decided to intensify its efforts towards research in fundamental and applied aspects of reproductive biology. Funding of these research projects is a step in this direction. The objective of these projects is to develop improved contraceptive technologies and to assess the short and long-term effects of existing methods.

The main features of these projects under the scheme include:

(1) Clinical testing and field trials of newer contraceptives.

(2) Long and short-term effects of abortion.

(3) Long-term effects of IUD when used beyond five years.

(4) Physiology of epidicymis (the process of formation and maturation of sperms).

(5) Effects of spermatozal enzymes in fertilization.

(6) Immunological approach to anti-fertility.

(7) Cytological changes in the use of steroid hormones as contraceptives.

(8) Development of temporary/reversible vasectomy operation.

विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में विशेष शल्य-चिकित्सा में प्रयोग होने वाले उपकरणों और दवाइयों की कमी

*203. **श्री महाद्रीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में विशेष शल्य-चिकित्सा में प्रयोग होने वाले उपकरणों और दवाइयों की कमी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप शल्य चिकित्सकों तथा रोगियों को पर्याप्त कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन से प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कर दिए जाते हैं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चुनी गई फसलों के लिए फसल बीमा योजना

*204. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री जापान और श्रीलंका की तरह फसल का बीमा किये जाने के बारे में 27 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4474 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में किसी स्थान पर चुनी गयी फसलों के लिये फसल बीमा की प्रारंभिक योजना इस बीच शुरू की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या है और इसे किन किन स्थानों पर शुरू किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) एच०-4 कपास के सम्बन्ध में देश की एकमात्र मार्गदर्शी फसल

बीमा योजना गुजरात के बड़ोदा जिले में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । इस समय इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 926 एकड़ क्षेत्र है । चुनी हुई फसलों के लिये और मार्गदर्शी योजनायें प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार और सामान्य बीमा निगम ने राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था । इसके परिणामस्वरूप तमिलनाडु के कोयम्बेटूर जिले में दो मार्गदर्शी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है । एक योजना ग्रीष्म, 1974 के लिये प्रस्तावित एम०सी०यू०-5 कपास के लिये और दूसरी आगामी खरीफ के लिये प्रस्तावित एम०सी०यू०-5 तथा सुजाता कपास के लिये अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसी मार्गदर्शी योजनायें तैयार करने के लिये प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Irregularity in Issue of Foodgrains from F.C.I. Godown in Naraina (Delhi)

*205. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Naraina (Delhi);

(b) whether Government are aware that the Officer-in-charge of these godowns take extra amount on various Accounts from the Fair Price Shop owners of circle No. 8, 10, 11, 12 and 15; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry will be made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The preliminary enquiry made by the Food Corporation of India did not disclose any evidence in support of the complaints.

Request by Haryana to abolish Single State Bajra Zone

*206. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government has urged the Centre to abolish the single State bajra Zone; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The present decision of the Government is to continue the existing restrictions on the inter-state movement of coarse grains. However the issue raised by the Haryana Government is being examined.

Ship-Building with Foreign Assistance

*208. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two countries have expressed their willingness to help in ship-building in India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government have decided the place for ship-building yard with this overseas aid?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). During the visit of Minister of Shipping and Transport to certain European countries in September, 1972, two shipbuilding firms in U.K. and three such firms in West Germany were found interested in the setting up of shipyards in India. Several other firms in Yugoslavia, Norway, France and also in U.K. and West Germany have offered services in response to the visit of a team headed by Transport Secretary which visited these countries in August-September, 1973.

A Techno-Economic Working Group has been set up to evaluate both technically and economically, various sites proposed by the State Governments for setting up ship-yards and to indicate the types and sizes which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended. A final decision will be taken after the report of the Techno-Economic Working Group is received.

हड्डियों से खाद बनाने के विचार से उनके निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

*210. **श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हड्डियों का निर्यात बन्द करने का है ताकि देश में अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु खाद बनाने के लिये उनके प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समय अस्थिपंजरों और बिना कुटी हड्डियों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध है । इनके निर्यात की अनुमति कुछ खास मामलों में ही वाणिज्य और कृषि मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति से दी जा सकती है । केवल कुटी हुई हड्डियों और पिसने लायक हड्डियों के निर्यात की अनुमति है, न कि अस्थि-चूर्ण की । वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अप्रैल, 1973 में जारी किए गए निर्यात (नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश के अंतर्गत सभी प्रकार के उर्वरकों के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी गई है । चूंकि उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 के अंतर्गत अस्थिचूर्ण को उर्वरक माना गया है, अत: देश से बाहर इसके निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी गई है ।

अस्थिचूर्ण फास्फेट-युक्त उर्वरक है जिसमें 20.22 प्रतिशत पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ शामिल होता है । उर्वरक के रूप में अस्थि-चूर्ण अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सका है । इसका कारण यह है कि अन्य फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरकों की तुलना में इसके प्रति यूनिट पोषक तत्वों की लागत अधिक होती है, इसमें मिले हुए साईट्रट विलय पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ की उपलब्धि अपेक्षाकृत मन्द होती है और किसानों की भावना इसके प्रयोग के विपरीत होती है । अस्थिचूर्ण निर्माताओं को अस्थिचूर्ण के विपणन में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । चूंकि इसकी घरेलू खपत में कठिनाइयों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए देश में उपलब्ध सारी हड्डियों को अस्थिचूर्ण के उत्पादन के लिये प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता, अत. कुटी हुई और पिसने लायक हड्डियों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया गया है ।

Cut in Import of Wheat

*213. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of foodgrains, specially of wheat, have been considerably increased in the world market; and

(b) whether as a result thereof Government has decided to cut down import of wheat if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). There has been no change in the decision to import the authorised quantity, the actual purchases are, however, being arranged after taking into account the ruling international prices, availability, etc., so as to derive the maximum advantage to the country.

Foodgrains Allotted to States and Foodgrains Shops in each State

*215. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to each State in the country during the last two years; and

(b) how many foodgrain shops are opened to supply foodgrain to the people in each State and the price fixed per kilo of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Statements (I & II) showing the quantity of foodgrains allotted to each State during the last two years and the number of fair price/ration shops functioning in the country are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5801/73*].

The prices at which rice is being issued through the fair price/ration shops are fixed by the State Governments and vary from State to State, even from place to place within the State. The reports received from State Governments/Union Territories indicate the range of price between Rs. 1.07 to Rs. 2.07 per kilo depending upon the quality of grain.

Lack of Trained Pharmacists

*216. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is woeful lack of trained Pharmacists in the country,

(b) whether in view of this, Government propose to open more centres for Pharmacist training; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) According to estimates made by the Pharmacy Council of India, there is a shortage of trained Pharmacists.

(b) and (c). Training of Pharmacists is linked with the training of para-medical personnel in general, responsibility for which rests with the State Governments. Block Grants for this purpose are being given to the State Governments. The State Governments are making provision in their Plans to introduce a number of diversified courses including Pharmacy in polytechnic.

Dilapilated Conditions of National Highway No. 34 between Calcutta and Siliguri

*218. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the dilapidated and worn-out condition of long stretches of N. H. 34 between Calcutta and Siliguri, which is the principal road link between Assam and North Bengal with the port of Calcutta;

(b) whether any survey has been made of the increase of bulk goods traffic borne by heavy trucks and also of passenger traffic through this National Highway after the commission of the bridge over Ganga at Farakka and

other river bridges in the last half decade between 1967 and 1972-73 as compared to earlier periods; and

(c) the steps taken to widen and strengthen the road capacity of the National Highway in view of its economic and strategic importance.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). National Highway No. 34 starts from Calcutta and ends at Dhalkola (445 Kms) where it meets N. H. 31 going to Siliguri. The total distance from Calcutta to Siliguri is 575 Kms. Some damages to this National Highwary in a length of about 50 Kms due to heavy rains during the last monsoon have been reported. Emergent temporary restoration works are taken up by the State P.W.D. as and when required.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 827 lakhs have been sanctioned during the IVth plan period for widening, strengthening of payment and improvement of N. H. 34 and works are in progress. The question of any requirement for pavement strengthening for some of the stretches affected by last monsoon is under examination. N. H. 31 is already a two lane facility.

Traffic census on both the National Highways has been taken. On Dhalkola-Siliguri, N. H. 31 number of vehicles per day before commissioning the bridge over Ganga at Faraka was 450—650 and now it is about 1000. On N. H. 34 near Paiganj number of vehicles per day before commissioning the bridge was 450—750 and now it is 1000 and near Jaguli number of vehicles per day before commissioning the bridge was 450—750 and now it is 1500. Works for widening, strengthening of pavement and improvement of N. H. 34 have already been taken up to cater to the growing traffic.

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल विभाग का कार्यकरण

*219. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** :क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिगत जल विभाग केन्द्रीय स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में भी कार्य कर रहा है और क्या इस विभाग ने उन स्थानों का पता लगाया है जहां पानी उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये स्थान विशेषकर होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में कहां कहां पर है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह)(क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल-मण्डल मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल के सर्वेक्षण तथा समन्वेषण के लिये क्रमबद्ध रूप से कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) इन अन्वेषण के फलस्वरूप नर्मदा के क्षेत्र के होशंगाबाद, नरसिंहपुर, जबलपुर, रायसेन तथा निमाड़ जिलों में, चम्बल क्षेत्र के भिन्ड मोरेना तथा ग्वालियर जिलों में और महानदी क्षेत्र के रायपुर तथा दुर्ग जिलों के जलोढ़ क्षेत्रों में पानी की उपलब्धि का पता चला है।

होशंगाबाद जिले में नर्मदा क्षेत्र के जलोढ़ भागों के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में पानी की उपलब्धि का पता चला है:—

1. पदचल क्षेत्र (110 वर्ग कि० मी०)
2. पावरखेड़ा-एरी-बदई क्षेत्र (650 वर्ग कि० मी०)
3. समरखेड़ा-गदावरा क्षेत्र

पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में खरगोन तथा खंडवा के आस-पास के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की उपलब्धि का पता चला है:—

1. खंडवा—आनापुर
2. खकनार—बेरगालाई
3. बुरहानपुर—दोलकोरिया
4. सनावड़—हरसूद

Central Aid to States for Take-over of Rice Trade

*220. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) quantum of financial help given to the States by the Central for meeting out the expenses and shortages as a result of take-over of rice trade;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to direct other States who have not yet taken over such trade to take-over the rice trade; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Although their is no specific scheme, the financial assistance payable, if any, and organisational support to be given to the State Government would depend upon the nature of arrangements entered into between the Central and State Governments in undertaking procurement of rice within the State concerned.

(b) and (c). As the successful implementation of the policy of takeover of wholesale trade in rice required not only careful consideration of the operational details but also full involvement and cooperation of the State Governments, and political parties, the Union Minister of Agriculture held a number of discussions with the State Chief Ministers/Governors and leaders of the opposition parties. At these meetings a number of difficulties envisaged in the implementation of the scheme were pointed out. In the absence of the buffer stocks and the requisite arrangements the policy regarding the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice from the current Kharif Season required rephasing.

Keeping in view the above discussions and considering the need to substantially step up procurement of rice, it was considered advisable to leave the States free to adopt a system of procurement best suited to the prevailing local conditions. Broadly, however, the State Governments were advised to adopt either graded levy on producers or levy on millers/traders or a combination of the two systems, bringing also the larger number of hullers under their control and supervision. The State Governments, who were willing to take-over wholesale trade in rice from 1973-74 kharif season were allowed to do so. Accordingly, Assam State Government has taken over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from 1st November, 1973.

Assistance to the Handicapped

2003. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the handicapped persons in the country has been carried out; and

(b) if so, their number and the nature of assistance proposed to be given to them by the Central Government for self-employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND

NETAM): (a) No nation-wide survey has been undertaken.

(b) Does not arise.

Code of Guidelines to States to meet the Growing Social objectives

2004. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a code of guidelines for the States for changing the structure of Municipal bodies in the country to meet the growing social objectives; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India. Municipal Administration is a State subject and the State Governments have exclusive powers on all matters relating to it.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of list of Primary teachers eligible for Selection Grade

2005. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3573 on the 20th August, 1973 regarding Selection Grade against 15 per cent of permanent posts of Primary teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and State:

(a) the progress made in viewing the lists of Primary teachers (both male and female) eligible for Selection Grade after 5th September, 1971;

(b) whether the lists of Primary teachers eligible for Selection Grade after 5th September, 1971 so reviewed will cover the period upto 5th September, 1972 or 5th September, 1973; and

(c) if the review of aforesaid lists has not yet begun, the reason therefor and the likely date by which the review of lists covering eligible Primary teachers for Selection Grade for the years ending on 5th Septemebr, 1972 and 5th September, 1973 will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): According to the information furnished by Delhi Municipal Corporation, the position is as follows:—

(a) The lists of Headmasters as well as Headmistresses under the Corporation have been reviewed upto 31st December, 1972 and selection grades have been given to the Heads of Primary Schools for the period ending 31st December, 1972. In respect of male and female Assistant Teachers of primary schools selection grades have been given for the period ending 5th August, 1971.

(b) Lists of Heads of Primary schools after 31st December, 1972 eligible for grant of selection grades are being reviewed upto the periods ending 5th September, 1973. Similarly, in respect of male and female Assistant Teachers, lists are being reviewed for grant of selection garde from 6.9.1971 to 4th September, 1973.

(c) The Education Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, is already reviewing the lists continuously. As per existing schedule, it is expected that benefits of selection grades to all the eligible teachers will be given by 31st December, 1973.

दिल्ली में आधुनिक डेरी कालोनी और उस पर व्यय

2006. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन राजधानी में आधुनिक डरियों की कालोनी बनाने की योजना बना रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और उन पर संभावित व्यय कितना होगा, उनसे कब तक जनता को दूध की सुविधा मिलने लगेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन की दिल्ली में एक डेरी कालोनी की स्थापना की योजना है । योजना आयोग ने इस के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 10 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की स्वीकृति दी है । दिल्ली प्रशासन का पांचवीं योजना के प्रथम वर्ष अर्थात 1974–75 में यह डेरी कालोनी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । आशा है कि इसके बाद दूध उपलब्ध हो सकेगा ।

Student Granted Sports Talent Scholarships

2007. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sportsmen and sportswomen in Universities who are granted Sports Talent Scholarships since 1969, University-wise; and

(b) whether there is any indication of betterment in performance because of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5802/73].

(b) In the last three years a number of university sportsmen who were recipients of the Sports Talent Scholarships have achieved the distinction of being selected for national teams in various games. Some of them have achieved distinction in international sports competitions. It is felt that the award of these scholarships to outstanding university sportsmen is a source of encouragement to the recipients to achieve better proficiency in their respective games.

Progress of 'National Sports Organisation programme'

2008. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the scheme 'National Sports Organisation Programme' since its launching in 1969;

(b) the number of Gymnasia, Swimming Pools and multi-purpose Stadia constructed so far University-wise;

(c) the total amount spent so far on this programme in Universities; and

(c) whether the assistance so far given has been reflected in any way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) (i) The University Grants Commission has approved and sanctioned grants totalling

Rs. 55,19,128 for the following projects till 1972-73:—

(1) Construction of gymnasia in 33 universities;

(2) Construction of gymnasia in 85 colleges.

(3) Construction of play fields in 36 universities; and

(4) Construction of play fields in 314 colleges.

(ii) The Inter-University Board organised the following activities:—

Coaching Camps

A total of 296 university, inter-university and zonal level coaching camps for university sportsmen were organised upto 1972-73. Each camp was attended, on the average by 100 university sportsmen.

Sports Talent Scholarships

50 sports scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per month each to talented university sportsmen were sanctioned each during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Inter-national Competitions

A contingent of university sportsmen was sponsored for participation in the World Games for University Students "Universiad-73" held at Moscow during August, 1973.

(b) The Capital Projects mentioned in Pt.(a) above were finally approved in 1971-72. These are under completion in most of the cases. The progress of construction has been rather slow because of scarcity of building materials.

(c) Grants totalling Rs. 81,95,760 were released to the UGC and IUB upto 1972-73.

(d) Although the gymnasia and play fields approved under the Scheme in various universities and colleges have not so far been completed, the impact of the programmes implemented through the Inter-University Board has shown encouraging results. Since the Scheme was initiated, a number of university players have achieved distinction in various National level sports tournaments, and were included in various National Teams for participation in International sports events. The results are likely to manifest in greater measure in future when university players who have had the benefit of expert coaching for longer number of years attain peak competitive form.

Cut in allocation to Andhra for Drought Prone Area Programme

2009. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation to Andhra Pradesh for the 'Drought Prone Area Programme' has been cut; and

(b) if so, the amount that has been cut, District-wise and the reasons for the cut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 10.64 crores was initially indicated for the Drought Prone Areas Programme in Andhra Pradesh for the 4 year period from 1970-71 to 1973-74. Because of budgetary constraints in the current financial year, the State Governments were instructed to stop all works other than minor irrigation sanctioned under the programme. No specific district-wise cuts were imposed. According to the present indications, total assistance to the State Government under the programme is not likely to exceed Rs. 8.17 crores.

Damage to wheat yield due to diseases

2010. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last year nearly 10 per cent of the wheat yield

was lost owing to the increase in the incidence in crop disease; and

(b) whether Government have accounted the actual loss that is being suffered now due to crop diseases and whether pursuant to the warning Government have taken steps to introduce new varieties and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Heavy incidence of brown rust disease particularly in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. coupled with unfavourable weather conditions at the maturity period of the crop was responsible for some loss in wheat yield. It is not possible to determine precisely the percentage of loss suffered on account of incidence of diease only. New varieties which are disease resistant are being developed and released by the Indian Council of Agritural Research. In all, 25 such varieties of wheat have recently been released. The seeds of these varieties will be multiplied this year for large scale distribution to farmers next year. In the meantime the Governments of Punjab & Haryana have been advised to take up cultivation on an extensive scale in Rabi 1973-74 of Sonalike variety which is so far showing resistance to rust. Kalyan Sona variety would be used only if sowings are done in November.

Linking the price of wheat, rice and foodgrains with purchasing Power of buyer

2011. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to link the price of wheat, rice and other foodgrains with the purchasing power of the buyer; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The main objective of the food policy is to offer an incentive price to the producer with a view to maximising production and procurement and at the same time ensure supply of foodgrains to the vulnerable Section of the society at a reasonable price.

Effect on procurement programme due to farmers' agitation against procurement price

2012. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any effect on the procurement programme as a result of the farmers' agitation against procurement price; and

(b) if so, to what extent and whether the increased prices of coarse grains have also induced the farmers not to sell wheat to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The feeling of certain sections of the farmers that the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 76 per quintal was low as compared to the prevailing prices of other foodgrains appeared to weigh with the farmers to hold back wheat. The high market prices of coarse grains also increased the capacity of the farmers to hold back their wheat.

It is, however, not possible to assess the extent of hold-back on these accounts.

Requirement of foodgrains by various States

2013. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the requirement of foodgrains by various States has been made;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise; and

(c) how far Government have succeeded in meeting the demands of the States in deficit supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requirements of foodgrains are dependent on a number of factors i.e., availability, other substituable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanization, etc. and are, therefore, likely to vary from State to State and year to year. It is, therefore, not possible to frame any precise quantitative assessment of foodgrains requirements of different States.

(c) Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the relative needs of the deficit States, reasonable requirements of the State Governments for the public distribution are being met from the Central pool.

(ग) इस बारे में निवासियों को होने वाली असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू): (क) मदन पार्क कालोनी में जलपूर्ति एवं मल निष्कासन जैसी जनस्वास्थ्य संबंधी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : मदन पार्क कालोनी एक नियमित कालोनी है और कालोनी के प्लाट-धारियों द्वारा विकास का खर्च दे देने अथवा ऐसे भुगतान के लिए करारनामा प्रस्तुत कर देने के बाद ही इस प्रकार की कालोनियों में ये सेवाएं दी जाती हैं । चूंकि अपेक्षित संख्या में प्लाटधारियों ने अभी तक इस शर्त को पूरा नहीं किया है इसलिए वहां पर ये सेवाएं नहीं दी जा सकीं ।

दिल्ली की कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधायें

2014. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या मदन पार्क, दिल्ली--110035 के निवासियों को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जो कि जयदेव पार्क, पंजाबी बाग भगवानदास नगर मनोहर पार्क और अशोक पार्क एक्सटेन्शन से घिरा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पन्द्रह वर्ष पूर्व बसी इन कालोनियों में दिल्ली नगर निगम दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित गोष्ठियां

2015. **श्री हरी सिंह :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली ने पत तीन वर्षों में कितनी दीर्घावधि कला गोष्ठियां आयोजित की है;

(ख) तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप शिक्षा क्षेत्र को क्या लाभ हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन गोष्ठियों में सफल रहे अध्यापकों के नामों की एक सूची को सभा पटल पर रखने का है और क्या इन अध्यापकों को प्रमाणपत्र जारी किये गये हैं यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या अध्यापकों को कोई पदोन्नति दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान ने 1971–72 में एक तथा 72–73 में दो, अर्थात् दीर्घ कालिक पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किये थे ।

(ख) इन तीन पाठ्यक्रमों की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(I) रेखांकन की क्षमता में कमजोर कला अध्यापकों को अपेक्षित ज्ञान अर्जित करना,

(II) अपने विद्यार्थियों को रेखांकन की क्षमता प्रदान करने के लिए उनकी विधि शास्त्र की जानकारी में सहायता करना । पहले पाठ्यक्रम पर 3100.00 रुपये तथा दूसरे और तीसरे पाठ्यक्रमों पर 8845·00 रुपये खर्च हुए थे,

(ग) जिन अध्यापकों ने ये तीनों पाठ्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक पूरे किए उनके नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—5803/73] जिन्होंने पहला पाठ्यक्रम उत्तीर्ण किया है उन्हें प्रमाण पत्र दिए गए हैं। जिन अध्यापकों ने दूसरा तथा तीसरा पाठ्यक्रम उत्तीर्ण किया है उन्हें प्रमाण पत्र जल्दी ही दिये जाएंगे ।

(घ) अध्यापकों के लिये उनकी व्यावसायिक दक्षता सुधारने और उन्हें आधुनिक अध्यापन की तकनीकें और अपने विषय क्षेत्र के नए निकासों के साथ अवगत रखने के लिए अध्यापक सेवारत पाठक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं । ये पाठ्यक्रम अध्यापकों को पदोन्नती के उद्देश्य से अर्हता प्रदान करने के लिए आयोजित नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

पंजाबी बाग, दिल्ली–26 में पीने के पानी तथा सीवर की सुविधायें

2016. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग 12 वर्ष पूर्व बसी पंजाबी बाग कालोनी, दिल्ली–26 में वहां के निवसियों द्वारा मांग क ने पर भी नगर निगम द्वारा पीने के पानी तथा सीवर की सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं जिसके कारण वहां के निवासियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस कालोनी को ये सुविधायें कब तक प्रदान करने का है;

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भीम मेहता) : (क) पंजाबी बाग कालोनी, नई

दिल्ली–26 में जल पूर्ति व्यवस्था तथा सीवर की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Plan by F.C.I. for enlargement of zones for movement of paddy, rice or foodgrains

2017. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has planned for the enlargement of zones for movement of paddy, rice or foodgrains; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir. The policy of the Government is to continue the existing restrictions on the movement of paddy, rice and coarse grains, in the interest of procurement.

(b) Does not arise.

Port and Dock Workers' Federation into alleged failure of F.C.I. to prevent Losses

2018. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the All India Port & Dock Workers' Federation on the 8th October, 1973 demanded a high-level probe into the alleged failure of highly placed officers of the Food Corporation of India to prevent losses of several crores of rupees to the National Exchequer; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism levelled by the President of All India Port & Dock Workers Federation against the FCI officials for causing heavy losses to the Exchequer by not charging the cost of gunny from the roller flour mills and traders. In fact the Central issue prices of wheat to the State Governments and the roller flour mills, ex FCI depots/FOR destination are fixed for bagged wheat including the cost of gunny. In the economic cost of wheat the price of gunny is one of the items of cost in addition to the various other incidental charges incurred by the FCI. In the cost structure of and products of wheat also, the cost of gunny bags is recollected.

Memorandum complaint regarding illegal occupation and proprietary right of property on Lytton Road, New Delhi

2019. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum or complaint regarding illegal occupation and claim of proprietary right of property on Lytton Road (beyond Faridkot House), New Delhi known as "KUM-KUM" Kothi on the Sirmur Plot—Western House where KUM-KUM Community Welfare Centre Society has its Office;

(b) whether this property was given to this Society by Government for running of community centre; and

(c) whether the Hon. Secretary of this Society is not carrying out the activities of the Society in the premises and has converted the premises and are using it for personal use; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made regarding this property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Non-availability of food stock with a Fair Price Shop in New Delhi

2020. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Delhi Fair Price Shop No. 4360 in Madipur, New Delhi-26, the shopkeeper does not keep stock and people in the Colony are put to lot of difficulties;

(b) whether due to that shortage of food stock ration card holders are deprived of their ration for that particular fortnight; and

(c) if so, whether Government will give necessary directions to supply such items in the following fortnight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Two complaints were received to this effect by the Delhi Administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the Delhi Administration, instructions are issued as and when such contingency arises.

Working days, average percentage of recovery and actual price paid on account of sugarcane for 1972-73

2021. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of working days, average percentage of recovery, actual price paid per quintal, factory-wise in each State on account of sugarcane for the season 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): A statement giving factory-wise recovery of sugar percentage of cane, duration and the range of actual cane price paid for the season 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5804/73].

Damage to crops in States

2022. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage done to the crops in the country, State-wise, with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(b) the measure Government propose to take to solve this recurring problem year after year on short term and long term basis; and

(c) the various reasons which can be attributed to the shortfall of production of various crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Transfer and promotion policy in F.C.I.

2023. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no systematic transfer and promotion rules are observed in the F.C.I.;

(b) the total increase in the category-I vacancy of F.C.I. during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for such large increase in these numbers and the steps taken to implement a regular transfer and promotion policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Transfers and promotions in the Food Corporation of India are made in accordance with a well defined policy and as per prescribed procedures. The total number of posts filled in Category-I in the Corporation increased from 500 in 1970-71 to 679 in 1972-73. This increase was due mainly to the general expansion in the activities of the Corporation.

Setting up of a fertiliser plant near Poona to produce compost and gas

2024. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a plant near Poona to manufacture compost from "gobar" and cow dung and gas for domestic consumption;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the plant near Poona will start production and the extent to which it will meet the domestic needs both in compost and gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Increase in prices of Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate

2025. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to increase the price of Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium ammonium Nitrate; and if so, the extent of increase;

(b) the reasons for the increase; and

(c) the likely impact it would have on agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The extent of increase is as under:

Name of Fertiliser	Extent of increase in price (Rs. per tonne)
Urea	
46% Nitrogen	91·00
45% Nitrogen .	90·00
Amonium Sulphate (White)	
100 kg. bags .	41·00
50 kg. bags .	40·00
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	
26% Nitrogen	51·00
25% Nitrogen .	50·00

(b) The increase in prices was necessitated by the increased cost of Naphtha and the rise in the import cost of fertilizers.

(c) According to studies carried out a small rise in the prices of fertilisers may not seriously affect the consumption of fertilisers or the net return to the farmer. Thus it is not likely to affect agricultural production adversly.

Steps to meet shortage of fertilizers in the country

2026. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of Fertilizers in the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There has been some constraint in the availability of fertilisers in the country during the year 1973-74.

(b) Government have already taken the following steps to improve the availability position:—

(1) Efforts are being made to maximise the capacity utilisation of the domestic fertiliser factories.

(2) Coordinated supply plans have been drawn up in the Zonal Conferences after discussions with the representatives of the State Governments and domestic manufacturs. Orders under the Essential Commodities Act have been issued thereafter, making it legally obligatory for the domestic manufacturers to supply the quantities of fertilisers committed by them to each State at the conferences.

(3) The States have been advised to prepare a careful inventory of the stocks available in the godowns both of the cooperative and retail dealers and review it frequently in order to ensure timely and equitable, distributionn of the available fertilisers.

(4) The fertiliser manufacturers have been requested to channel as big a share of their output as possible through cooperative organisations and other public agencies, in order to minimise the chances of malpractices.

(5) Through periodic reviews at a very high level, a careful watch is being kept on the availability of wagons for rail movement in order to ensure that adequate rail transport is available for movement of imported and domestic fertiliser.

(6) Steps are also being taken to import maximum possible quantities and to expedite shipments of contracted quantities.

(7) State Governments and Farmers' Organisations have been asked to mobilise to utilise organic manure to the maximum extent possible.

Loss of Production due to Power Failure

2027. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the loss of production in agriculture caused by power failures including the strikes by power plant engineers in Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during the months of September and October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Agricultural Production is the cumulative result of the application of various inputs like seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals, irrigation water etc., as also the ability of the farmer to manage the crop and to understand and apply the modern technology correctly. It is, therefore, not possible to isolate the effect of one individual factor on crop production. Besides, in September-October, the water requirement of the crops is normally not much. There were good rains in September and as such there was not any significant impact of power failures inculuding the strike by power plant engineers in Delhi, Punjab and U.P. on agricultural production in these States.

Unearthing of Hoarded Foodgrains and Essential Articles in Delhi

2028. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to use D.I.R. in Delhi to unearth the hoarded foodgrains and essential articles;

(b) the number of black-marketeers and hoarders arrested during July, August, September and October, 1973; and

(c) whether the de-hoarded foodgrains and essential articles have been distributed evenly to the consumers; and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the period in question 37 cases were registered by the Delhi Police under the Defence of India Rules against hoarders and black-markeeters and 40 persons arrested.

(c) The stock seized are handed over to the Police as case property. Where, however, it is seen that the stocks are likely to deteriorate, these are utilised by issue of permits to the consumers or are transferred to other stockists.

Amounts utilised by States on Crash Programme for Employment

2029. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allocated for the crash programme for employment utilised by the State Governments;

(b) the reasons for the low utilisation of the budgetary allocations; and

(c) the results of the crash programmes achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the allocation of funds and expenditure incurred under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5805/73].

(b) The utilisation of allocations has been satisfactory. During the year 1971-72 work could start in the field only in October, for the earlier part of the year was taken up in the preparation of projects, completion of necessary administrative and other arrangements etc., and by the monsoons. Thus for all practical purposes a six month working period was actually available against the ten month period contemplated under the scheme. Therefore against the contemplated expenditure of Rs. 50 crores and the generation of 875 lakh mandays of employment in a full working year of 10 months, the expenditure that could have been expected during the 6 month working season of the year 1971-72 was Rs. 30 crores generating 525 lakh mandays of employment. The expenditure during the year 1971-72 was Rs. 31.17 crores and the employment generation was 789.66 lakh mandays of employment. This is to be regarded as distinctly satisfactory in the very first year of the implementation of the scheme.

During 1972-73 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 53.41 crores resulting in the generation of 1322.51 lakh mandays of employment. The excess expenditure had to be adjusted against the savings of 1971-72.

According to the latest reports received from the different State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the total expenditure reported for the year 1973-74 is Rs. 13.41 crores resulting in the generation of 336.38 lakh mandays of employment. The reports received are for varying periods and from some of the State Governments pertain to as far back as May, 1973. During the current year the expenditure is likely to exceed the allocated amount under the scheme.

(c) A statement showing the physical assets created under the scheme during the 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-5905/73].

Procedure for Advancing Loans to Farmers and Landless Labour for Agricultural Activties and Agro-Industries.

2030. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present procedure for advancing loans to farmers and landless labour for agricultural activities and agro-industries has been found to be faulty and cumbersome;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received for overhauling the present procedure from a member of

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of review made from time to time, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken steps to simplify and reorient procedures and policies of financial institutions like cooperatives and commercial banks for facilitating greater flow of agricultural credit particularly to the weaker sections like small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

(b) and (c). One of the Members of the National Commission on Agriculture, after his visit to Uttar Pradesh, gave certain suggestions in his tour note to the Commission about change in the procedure for advancing loans to farmers and landless labourers. Those observations which are relevant to the terms of reference given to the Commission, would be taken into account by the Commission at the time of submitting its report to Government.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भगत कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को सीमेंट की बोरियां देना

2031. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भगत कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को सीमेंट की 1000 बोरियां बिना कोई कार्य सौंप दी थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा किस आधार पर किया गया तथा उनसे सीमेंट की बोरियां कब और कैसे वापिस ली गई और इस अनियमितता के लिए विभाग ने किसे दोषी पाया तथा इस बारे में उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) और (ख). 1972 के दौरान मैसर्ज भगत कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को सौंपे गये कतिपय निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सीमेन्ट दिया गया था। सीमेन्ट के भण्डार में पायी गयी कुछ असंगतियों के आधार पर जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में मन्दिरों के नाम पर सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा

2032. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 11 अक्तूबर, 1973 के दैनिक "जनयुग" के पृष्ट 6 पर प्रकाशित समाचार सच है कि दिल्ली जनसंघ के

व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली में मन्दिरों के नाम पर सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी (नजूल) भूमि पर कई अनधिकृत मन्दिर बनाए गए हैं। तथापि, ऐसे अनधिवासियों के राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में पता नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसे अनधिवास के बारे में सरकार को जैसे ही पता लगता है, अतिक्रमण हटाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं ।

Death of Children due to Starvation in Paithan Taluk in Maharashtra

2033. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person in Paithan Taluk of Maharashtra threw his three children into a well on September, 16, 1973 and killed them because he could not feed them;

(b) if so, whether Government consider the death of these children as starvation deaths; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such tragedies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c): Maharashtra Government has reported that the incident referred to took place due to reasons other than starvation.

Irregularties in the Purchase of Groundnut and its Oil

2034. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to the Union Government to probe into serious cnarges of corruption and irrigularities in the purchase of groundnut and its oil by the Gujarat Agro-industries corporation;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has accepted the demand;

(c) whether the State Government has been asked by the Centre to look into the allegations; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d): No such demand to probe into the charges of corruption and irregularities has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture. The State Government has, however, reported about the receipt of certain representations regarding alleged mal-practices and irregularities of officials of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation in the purchases of groundnut and its oil, which are being investigated by the State Government.

Reported Epidemic in Rajasthan

2035. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any report of epidemic like malaria and dysentry, in the Districts of Rajasthan viz. Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Banswara, Doogarpur and Chittorgarh; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to combat them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) No. However, some increase in fever cases has been reported.

(b) A team from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases has been deputed for investigation. The State Government has already made arrangements to provide necessary treatment.

Area under Canal and Tube-Well Irrigation system in U. P.

2036. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total land under canal irrigation system in Uttar Pradesh District-wise; and

(b) the acreage of land proposed to be brought under irrigation facilities by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan under Canal Irrigation System and tube-wells separately and District-wise?

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total area (net) under canal irrigation Districtwise as per Land Utilisation Statistices for the year 1969-70, the latest year for which it is available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5806/73.]

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

Oil Tanker Berth at Cochin

2037. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final decision regarding the proposed oil tanker berth at Cochin has been taken;

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and

(c) when is the construction likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) The construction of a Super Tanker Oil Berth in the Bolghatty Channel at Cochin was approved by the Cabinet on the 3rd May, 1973.

(b) The gross cost of the Project will be Rs. 34.09 crores on the basis of the Preliminary Report of the Consultants.

The Project is to accommodate tankers of 80,000 DWT having a draught of 40'.

The crude oil pipe-line from the Oil Jetty will be taken on shore and will be laid about 150 metres away from water edge. The pipe-line will be taken north of the jetty for some distance and then carried over two bridges, one connecting Wallarpadam and Mulavukad, and the other connecting Bolghatty and Ernakulam.

The location of the bridges between Wallarpadam and Mulavukad has been so fixed as to provide enough space on the Wallarpadam side to construct at least two more berths. The bridges would be designed to carry two lane class AA traffic apart from the crude and future product pipelines.

In future berths can also be constructed along the Bolghatty water front.

(c) Appointment of M/s. Engineers India Ltd., New Delhi, as Consulting Engineers for the preparation of a detailed Project Report and performing detailed engineering works has been approved. Preliminary works in connection with the execution of the above-mentioned project have also been sanctioned. After receipt of the detailed Project Report, the estimates will be sanctioned, tenders invited and work of construction taken up.

According to the Preliminary Report, it will take about 4½ years to complete the work after its commencement.

समुद्री-तट की भूमि में सिंचाई के लिए समुद्र के जल का प्रयोग

2038. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सिंचाई के लिये समुद्र के जल का उपयोग करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समुद्री तट की कितनी एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई हो सकेगी और इसके लिये कितनी राशि निश्चित की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने अप्रैल, 1972 में "कृषि के लिए क्षारीय जल का प्रयोग" नामक एक अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना स्वीकृत की थी जिसके लिये चौथी योजना में 27.12 लाख रु० के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इस योजना में दस केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिनमें से तीन केन्द्र समुद्री अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के पास स्थित हैं। ये केन्द्र खेती के लिये समुद्रीय जल का उपयोग करने के विषय में अध्ययन करेंगे। इस कार्य के लिये समुद्री केन्द्रों के स्थानों का चुनाव करने के लिये एक स्थान चयन समिति स्थापित की गई है। यह परियोजना पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान चलती रहेगी और इस पर 40.00 लाख रु० की रकम व्यय होगी।

"कृषि के लिये समुद्री जल के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान योजना" नामक एक तदर्थ योजना कृषि उत्पादन के लिये समुद्री जल के प्रयोग की सम्भाव्यता का परीक्षण करने के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा फरवरी, 1970 में श्री अरबिन्द आश्रम, पांडीचरी में शुरु करने के लिये स्वीकृत कर दी गई थी।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय लवण तथा समुद्री अनुसन्धान संस्थान, भावनगर ने कृषि के लिये समुद्री जल के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में भी समन्वेषी अध्ययन शुरू कर दिया है।

प्रमाणित परिणामों की अनुपस्थिति के कारण भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने कोई विकास परियोजना शुरू नहीं की है।

रेतीली तथा बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

2039. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेतीली, बंजर तथा अनुपजाऊ भूमि पर बम विस्फोट करके उसे कृषि योग्य बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया है और उसके लिए राशि निश्चित की गई है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में और विशेषकर राजस्थान में कितने एकड़ भूमि पर बम विस्फोट करके उसे कृषि योग्य बनाया जाएगा और इस पर कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में विदेशी सहायता ली जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग)- प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Death of Fish due to Spraying of Insecticides on Crops in District Ratnagiri

2040. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale death of fish in the creek due to spraying of insecticides on the crops on the bank of Adari Creek in Malwan Taluk of District Ratnagiri in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, steps taken to prevent the contamination of creek water resulting the death of fish.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) About 1½ tonnes of fish died in Kolan Creek during October, 1973 in Malwan Taluk, following rains, after the applicataion of insecticides in agricultural land.

(b) The helicopters engaged in aerial spraying have instructions to avoid spraying into rivers while spraying insecticides on agricultural crops. The fish mortality in the present case was consequent to washing down of insecticides due to unseasonal rains within a few days of their application. The matter will be considered further by the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board.

Employment of Agricultural Labourers

2042. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since the Census of 1971 (Economic Times of 24th May, 1973) shows a fall of cultivators from 52.8 per cent in 1961 to 433 per cent, why their number is not increased by making tenancy transferable;

(b) since Agricultural Labourers have risen from 16.7 per cent in 1961 to 26.3 per cent of the Population, why is their unemployment not relieved by a standing offer of a Minimum Piece Rate similar to that under the Famine Code for work;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct experiments in sample areas to assess the financial cost of such a scheme and employ the unemployed for the same; and

(d) steps Government have taken to find employment opportunities in countries, which are short of labour and are willing to accept workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The 1971 figures are not comparable with the 1961 figures because of definitional changes The figure of cultivators includes tenant cultivators. Therefore, making tenancy transferable—if that means transferring ownership rights to the tenants—will not by itself raise the percentage of cultivators. A standing offer of a minimum piece rate, similar to that provided in the Famine Code, for provid-

ing work to the unemployed, is contingent upon the mobilization of necessary financial and organisational resources.

(c) A pilot intensive rural employment project was undertaking in 15 Blocks of the country with a view to assessing, among others, the magnitude and nature of unemployment and the financial implications of providing employment to the unemployed.

(d) Generally foreign countries ask for, whenever they do so, skilled persons father than unskilled persons. The Government has to be cautious in sending unskilled labour to foreign countries since such labourers may not be able to assimilate themselves with the local social environment and thus prove counter-productive in establishing good relations with such countries

गेहूं के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण में सफलता

2043. **श्री फूलचन्द :**
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं के थोक व्यापार का सरकारीकरण पूर्ण रूप से सफल रहा ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सफलता के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). देश में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान भयंकर सूखा पड़ा था जिससे कृषि की पैदावार में काफी गिरावट आयी थी और रबी की फसल की अधिप्राप्ति के समय मूल्यों पर दबाव बना हुआ था । फिर भी थोक व्यापार लेने के निर्णय के कार्यान्वयन के पहले वर्ष में कठिनाइयां और आरम्भिक कठिनाइयां जिनमें निहित स्वार्थों का विरोध भी शामिल है, के होने के बावजूद, कुल मिलाकर गेहू का थोक व्यापार लेने के निर्णय का कार्यान्वयन संतोषजनक हुआ है । उपभोक्ताओं को उपयुक्त मूल्य पर खाद्यान्नों की निर्बाध सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने और निहित स्वार्थों द्वारा पैदा की गई कमी की मनोभावना का प्रभावकारी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए 45 लाख मी० टन से भी अधिक गेहूं अधिप्राप्त किया गया है । थोक व्यापारिक को समाप्त करना और सरकारी एजेन्सियों का जाल फैला कर खरीदारी की वैकल्पित व्यवस्था करना भी सम्भव हुआ है । ये एजेंसियां गेहू के कारोबार में प्रशंसनीय भूमिका अदा करने में पूरी तरह लगी हुई हैं । यद्यपि कार्य चालन संबंधी कुछ एक अड़चने थीं लेकिन सरकार ने उन पर काबू पा लिया था। आशा है कि सरकारी एजेन्सियों को इस वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त हुए अनुभव की दृष्टि में आगामी वर्ष में इन कठिनाइयों पर पूरी तरह काबू पा लिया जाएगा ताकि वे उत्पादकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं की अच्छी तरह और सुचारू रूप से सेवा कर सकें ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा शकरपुर ब्लाक में अधूरे मकानों पर कब्जा करना

2044. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शकरपुर ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली में अधूरे मकानों पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा जबरन कब्जा किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या कब्जा किए गए प्लाटों को लोगों ने 1960 में, अर्थात दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण के अस्तित्व में आने से पूर्व खरीदा था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको रोकने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

संसदीयकार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख) . शकरपुर खास (बुनतपार शाहदरा क्षेत्र) के राजस्व सम्पदा की भूमि दिल्ली के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिए लगभग 13 वर्ष पूर्व अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचित की गई थी । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के अधीन अनेक पंचाटों के जरिये भूमि अधिग्रहीत की है । अधिसूचना जारी होने से पूर्व जो संरचनाएं विद्यमान थीं उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति का निर्धारण किया गया है ।

(ग) चुंकि यह अधिग्रहण दिल्ली के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिए है अतः कार्यवाही न करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आदिवासियों को भूमि-वितरण

2045. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भूमिहीन आदिवासियों को कृषि भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर सरकार की क्या आपत्ति है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा जोत की अधिकतम सीमा के सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में स्पष्ट रूप से यह विहित है कि फालतू भूमि का वितरण करते समय भूमिहीन श्रमिकों और विशेषरूप से उन लोगों को जो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के हैं, प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार संशोधित अथवा बनाए गये भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों में फालतू भूमि के वितरण के मामले में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (आदिवासियों) को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है ।

Atomic Station Emissions Hazardous to Health

2046. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Atomic Station emission hazardous to health; and

(b) if so, reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The figures of hazards given in the news item are surprisingly high. These are still being debated in the United States. The associated non-radiation factors are not brought out

in the news item. Emissions and releases in the general environment from nuclear power stations in India have always been well below the safe permissible limits and kept under continuous surveillance.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

2047. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खाद्य उत्पादन में 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य था ; और

(ख) क्या योजना के 4 वर्षों में केवल 1.6 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) अनुमान लगाया गया था कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन जो पहले लगभग 980 लाख मीटरी टन था बढ़ाकर 1973–74 में 1290 लाख मीटरी टन तक पहुंचा दिया जाएगा । इस प्रकार प्रतिवर्ष 5.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर का अनुमान लगाया गया था । परन्तु, आधार वर्ष 1968–69 में वास्तविक उत्पादन केवल 940 लाख मीटरी टन ही हुआ । वर्ष 1973–74 की वार्षिक योजना के लिये 1150 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1968–69 से 1972–73 तक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के अखिल भारतीय अनुमान तथा वर्ष 1968–69 से उत्पादन में होने वाली प्रतिशत वृद्धि नीचे दी जा रही है :—

(दस लाख मीटर टन)

वर्ष	उत्पादन	वर्ष 1968–69 की तुलना में प्रतिशत वृद्धि (+)
1968–69	94.01	
1969–70	99.50	+5.8
1970–71	108.42	+15.3
1971–72	105.17	+11.9
1972–73	95.20	+1.3

चौथी योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों के दौरान (अर्थात् 1969–70 तथा 1970–71 में) खाद्यान्नों का अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन बढ़ा है, परन्तु वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान कुछ क्षेत्रों में मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के कारण उत्पादन में कमी हुई थी और वर्ष 1972–73 के दौरान देश के अधिकांश भागों में सूखे की परिस्थितियों तथा उर्वरक एवं बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में और कमी हुई है ।

Food Riots in the Country

2084. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food riots were reported from various parts of the country during recent months;

(b) if so, the names of States involved; and

(c) the total loss incurred due to riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to

(c). Up-to-date information from the State Governments is awaited. As soon as received, the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Clerk Grade Examination conducted by N.D.M.C.

2049. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates appeared in the Clerk's Grade Examination conducting by New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi in June, 1973;

(b) the total number of candidates declared successful; and

(c) Out of the candidates declared successful, how many have been offered employment so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Examination was last conducted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in February, 1973 and not in June, 1973. 13,520 candidates appeared.

(b) 473.

(c) 98.

C.B.I. Investigation into West Bengal Wheat Bran Scandal

2050. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I has investigated into the role of the West Bengal Food Department official in the wheat Bran Scandal;

(b) if so, what are the findings;

(c) whether the report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 19th October, 1973 that West Bengal Government did not suspend the official as recommended by the C.B.I. Report was correct; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure implementation of recommendation of the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Quantity of Hoarded Food Articles seized

2051. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of hoarded food articles seized so far in 1973 in different States; and

(b) the total number of persons arrested in connection with the seizure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to information received so far, a quantity of 4,52,618 quintals of foodgrains, was seized from the 1st January 1973 to the end of July 1973 under the foodgrains and other Essential Commodities Control Orders. During the same period the number of cases detected was 28,019. 24,239 persons were prosecuted and 8,077 convicted.

Inclusion of Alwar District in National Capital Region

2052. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only the district of Alwar has been included from the State of Rajasthan in the National Capital Region;

(b) whether Rajasthan has represented that more areas from the State should be included in the Region and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The tehsils of Behroor, Mandawar, Kishangarh, Tijara and part of Alwar Tehsil of Alwar District have been included in the National Capital Region.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal is yet to be considered by the Committee of the High Power Board for the National Capital Region.

New Pattern Agricultural growth urged by Director-General of ICAR

2053. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is urged to evolve a pattern of agricultural growth that would yield more income and more jobs in addition to more food; and

(b) if so, the main features of the suggestions made by him and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions made cover a number of fields and activities such as—

(i) Better utlisation of potential of irrigated areas through multiple and relay cropping better water conveyance and delivery system, and improved irrigation methods.

(ii) Development of detailed production strategies for each ecological region and season to reduce the risk elements, especially in the high yield potential crops.

(iii) Use of crop varieties which are relatively photo-insensitive and which have a shorter duration and resulting ability to escape drought or flood.

(iv) Breeding of varieties which have plant types which can maximise production per unit of area, time and water.

(v) Judicious use of fertilisers.

(vi) Use of corrective measures like gypsum application, drainage and suitable choice of crops and varieties in problem soil areas.

(vii) Increasing the area under multiple cropping especially for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses.

(viii) Development of profitable mixed farming systems.

(ix) Use of inter-cropping in space planted crops or trees such as coconut and arecanut by growing some high value crops like coco, clove, etc. New varieties of grasses and legumes can be grown as intercrops in these plantations to maintain crossbred cows for milk production.

(x) Utilising the principle of synergy which makes use of mutually beneficial relationships among plants or animals

through coordinated functioning of the species concerned for maximising production in a certain piece of land or stretch of water. Stocking of several types of fish resulting in higher yields of catch because the different fishes feed at different depths is an example of synergy;

(xi) Cooperative effort specially in dry farming regions in the area of water conservation and recyling.

(xii) Development of suitable social and educational infrastructure for successful adoption of technology through development of consciousness of possibilities of the recommended technology and through providing technical skills to the farming community. For this it would be necessary to make effective use of local language press, the radio, cinema and the television.

(xiii) Suitable change in school programmes by taking education to the places where farming activities are in progress.

(xiv) Developing useful work experience by students through the handling of central projects such as running a poultry unit or a kitchen garden.

(xv) Establishment of a suitable number of krishi vigyan kendras for imparting technical literacy to practising farmers, fishermen and others, through the technique of learning by doing.

Assistance to Kerala under Rural Employment Schemes and its utilisation

2054. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance and loan granted to Kerala Government under the rural employment scheme during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have received any report as how it was utilised; and

(c) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of India provides cent per cent grant assistance to the States and Union Territories under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. The Government of Kerala have been regularly forwarding progress reports in regard to the implementation of the programme in the State. A statement showing the allocation of funds, amount released expenditure incurred, employment generated and physical assets created under the programme during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Amount allocated (Rs. lakhs)	159·00	174·00	137·50
2.	Amount released (Rs. lakhs)	159·00	196·95	77·00 (upto Oct. 73)
3.	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)	181·95	183·08	62·65 (upto Sept. 73)
4.	Employment generated (Lakh mandays)	41·04	43·67	15·86 (upto Sept. 73)
5.	Physical assets created			

	1971-72	1973-73*
(*i*) Minor Irrigation (Hec.)	1471	2340
(*ii*) Land Reclamation (Hect.)	16	
(*iii*) Soil conservation (Hect.)	310	80
(*iv*) Flood protection (Hect.)	441	59
(*v*) Roads (Kms.)	1052	449
(*vi*) Culverts (No.)	116	172
(*vii*) Pisciculture tanks (Hect.)	..	11

*Information relates to the period April—September, 1972.

Visit of Agricultural and Animal Husbandary Experts to North Vietnam

2055. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation consisting of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry experts have visited North Vietnam recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose and the results of their visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). A five Member delegation of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry experts visited North Vietnam for 3 weeks from October 20th to November 10th, 1973.

(b). The purpose of the delegation was to conduct preliminary survey of the Agro-climatic condition of North Vietnam and to assess their requirements for livestock, crop farming, livestock developmtnt programme etc. The report of the team has not so far been finalised. However, some areas of mutual cooperation in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry have been located.

Failure in achieving gains from Land Reforms during 1973-74

2056. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 31st October, 1973 wherein it has been stated that much published land reforms year 1973-74 has failed to record any appreciable gains in achieving the objectives set forth by the State Governments;

(b) whether it has also been reported that entire agrarian reforms programme could not be covered for the last one year, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). **Yes, Sir.**

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Plan to Develop Fisheries in Gujarat

2057. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have prepared a big plan to develop fisheries in that State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has asked for Centre's help;

(c) the main features of the proposed plan; and

(d) the extent to which the Centre has agreed to help in implementing the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The State Plan schemes recommended for the Fifth Plan are designed to raise fish production from a base level of 1,80,000 tonnes per annum to 2,90,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the plan period. The schemes proposed for the plan cover introduction of 1200 mechanised boats and 5 trawlers, collection of 400 million spawn, distribution of 165 million fry and fingerlings, establishment of 12 fish seed farms, provision of 30 hectares of nursery space etc. Government of Gujarat had also proposed assistance under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for provision of fishing harbours, establishment of an Oceanarium and investigations of lacustrine fisheries. The schemes in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Sectors which have been proposed in the Fifth Plan envisage assistance to the States in respect of construction of harbours, development of inland areas through establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agencies, survey of resources, research, education and training. No state-wise earmarking of funds has been made in the Central or Centrally Sponsored Sectors. Suitable programmes will be taken up under the various schemes, keeping in view the requirments of individual States.

Foreign Exchange earned by Indian Ships

2058. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange earned by Indian ships in 1972-73 as compared to the previous years 1971-72 and 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): The total gross

earnings of Indian ships in overseas trades during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 were as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1969-70	139.48
1970-71	161.06
1971-72	178.59

The net foreign exchange earnings is estimated to be about 50 per cent of the gross earnings. Information for the year 1972-73 is not yet available.

Increase in Production of Hybrid Cotton

2059. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an overall increase from 20 per cent to 40 per cent has been achieved in hybrid cotton production in experimental fields of Baroda in Gujarat through the application of growth hormones on plant.

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether the experiment will be made in other States also, and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the cotton output in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government of Gujarat has intimated that no such trials were conducted.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of India is implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Intensive Cotton District Programme, Maximised Production of Cotton, Production of Hybrid-4 seed production programme and Strengthening of Cotton seed multiplication programme to raise cotton production in the country.

वस्तु व्यापार निगम की स्थापना हेतु मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

2060. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :**
श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वस्तु व्यापार निगम की स्थापना हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से 25 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, राज्य सरकार ने सहकार अधिनियम के अधीन वस्तु व्यापार निगम की स्थापना हेतु 25 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज मुक्त ऋण की मांग की है । सहकार अधिनियम के अधीन निजी निगम की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता सुलभ करने की इस समय कोई भी योजना नहीं है ।

सोवियत रूस को मूंगफली के तेल का निर्यात

2061. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सोवियत रूस को जनवरी, 1973 से अप्रैल, 1973 तक कितना मूंगफली का तेल निर्यात किया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): सोवियत रूस को जनवरी, 1973 से अप्रैल, 1973 तक

मूंगफली का तेल का कोई निर्यात नहीं किया गया है ।

Recommendation of Reserve Bank of India regarding wholesale trade in rice

2062. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recommended the takeover of the wholesale trade of rice;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken note of these recommendations; and

(c) reasons if any, for rejecting the recommendations of the Reserve Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No recommendation as such has been made by the Reserve Bank of India in regard to takeover of wholesale trade in rice. In their Annual Report for 1972-73 the Reserve Bank of India had, however, made the following observations on the strategy for procurement of rice:—

"In the context of the difficulties and problems encountered in the takeover of wholesale trade in wheat it would be necessary to prepare a well thought out strategy for procurement of rice. The problem of rice procurement would be more complicated as procurement has to be undertaken in practically all the States, unlike in the case of wheat where a few states accounted for the bulk of procurement. Moreover, for procurement of rice, on a large scale, a levy system covering rice mills as well as others may have to be implemented effectively. In casse there are difficulties involved in operating such a system, it may be necessary to consider other supplementary schemes as well. Whatever the method adopted, what is important is that procurement plans should be formulated in advance both at expert and administrative levels and their effective implementation ensured."

(b) The policy adopted by the Government is already on the lines indicated in the observations of the Reserve Bank of India quoted above.

(c) Does not arise.

Quantity of Edible Oil imported during 1972-73 and 1973-74

2063. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil (item-wise) imported into the country during the year 1972-73 and during the current year; and

(b) whether the import is related to the actual requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a).

(Tonnes)

(a) *Edible Oils*	1972-73	1973-74	
		Upto November	Expected arrival
1	2	3	4
1. Soyabean oil	32,985	33,883	..
2. Palm oil	5,052	13,925	43,676
3. Rapeseed oil	10,190	32,736	..

1	2	3	4
(b) *Edible oilseeds*			
Rapeseed	75,8 73	12,777	80,000 equivalent in Jai hin I
Groundnut and/or sesam			10 15,000

(b) Imports are being planned keeping in view the minimum requirements for supplementary indigenous production. However actual imports are governed by the availability of foreign exchange for the purpose and also the supply and price position of edible oilseeds and oils in world markets.

Development of Salaya Port

2064. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has requested the Union Government to develop the Salaya Port in Jamnagar District in Gujarat State which has been hotbed of smugglers for many years;

(b) if so, when the final decision for development of this port is likely to be undertaken; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) The Government of Gujarat have proposed the development of Salaya Port, among others, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Minor Port Development in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) A decision on the list of schemes to be included under Centrally Sponsored Schemes has not yet been taken. This will be done on the finalisation of the Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

"Ship-Bunching hits vital imports"

2065. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 24th October, 1973 under the heading "Ship-bunching hits vital imports";

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what were the reasons for the same; and

(d) what steps were taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Unloading of foodgrains and fertilizers from ships is the responsibility of the Food Corporation of India. In order to speed up this work, a number of berths have been reserved for foodgrains and fertilizer vessels at Bombay, Kandla and other ports. As regards newsprint, the problem is confined to Bombay Port. Bombay Port Trust have been according priority to vessels carrying newsprint and six such vessels have already been berthed on priority basis. The Port Trust also considers requests for grant of priority in berthing to other vessels carrying essential commodities on the merits of each case.

While there has been some bunching of ships at Bombay, the conges-

tion at the port is mainly due to large imports of foodgrains and fertilizers and the reservation of a number of berths for these vessels, thus reducing the berthing space for other cargo. At Kandla also, four out of five berths have been reserved for foodgrains and fertilizers vessels, which has resulted in some delay to other vessels.

The situation is likely to remain difficult at least for another month or so in view of the heavy arrivals of foodgrains and fertilizers,. The possibility of diverting as many vessels as possible to other ports is kept under constant review. It has also been impressed upon the Food Corporation of India from time to time to increase the rate of discharge from foodgrain and fertilizer vessels, with a view to improving the turn round of ships. Efforts are also continuing to persuade the labour leaders of Bombay Port to agree to the restoration of third shift in the Port. Dredging at Kandla is being arranged through foreign contractors to restore the draught for bulk carriers and tankers.

विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में रोगी शैयाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि

2033. **श्री महाबीर सिंह शास्त्र :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 की अपेक्षा 1971-72 और 1972-73 में विलिंगडन, अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में प्रोरंग (इन्डोर) रोगियों की संख्या काफी बढ़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बढ़ी हुई संख्या के अनुसार वहां रोगी शैयाएं बढ़ाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 1971 में पलंगों की संख्या पहले ही बढ़ाकर 610 से 730 कर दी गई थी और मौजूदा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए ये काफी हैं । इस अस्पताल में पलंगों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज, नई दिल्ली में दवाइयों का अन्वेषण

2067. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज, नई दिल्ली ने वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में कितनी नई बीमारियों और नई दवाइयों का अन्वेषण किया ; और

(ख) कैंसर रोग को दूर करने में सफलता न मिलने के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई खोज के परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू): (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जिनमें कैंसर भी शामिल है, जो जो अनुसंधान किए और खोजें की उनका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया** । देखिये संख्या LT-5807/73]

कैंसर एक विश्वव्यापी रोग है और विश्व भर में विस्तृत अनुसंधानों के बावजूद कैंसर की अधिकांश किस्मों का ठीक ठीक कारण क्या है यह अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है । फिर भी अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में और अन्यत्र किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप विभिन्न प्रकार के कैंसर, विशेषकर मुख के कैंसर को जो खासकर भारत में आम पाया जाता है, अब तक प्रचलित निदान और उपचार में सुधार हुआ है । किन किन चीजों से विभिन्न प्रकार के कैंसर रोगों से बचा जा सकता है इस पर भी इस संस्थान में अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ।

गो हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय विधान बनाने के बारे में गो रक्षा समिति का संकल्प

2066. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत सितम्बर मास में हुई अपनी एक बैठक में गोरक्षा समिति ने सर्व सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर यह सिफारिश की है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के 23 अप्रैल, 1958 और 23 नवम्बर, 1960 के निर्णयों को ध्यान में रख कर गो हत्या पर सम्पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में, सरकार को आवश्यक कानून बनाने की कार्यवाही स्वयं करनी तथा राज्य सरकारों से अविलम्ब करवानी चाहिए तथा कानून का पालन पूर्ण दक्षता से करना तथा करवाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही, उसके परिणाम तथा भावी योजना का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी हां । गो रक्षा समिति ने 17 सितम्बर, 1973 को अपनी बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था । संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 में प्रविष्टि 15 में यह विहित है कि पशुधन का सुरक्षण, रक्षा और उस का सुधार राज्य सरकारों का विषय है । इसलिए ऊपर दिये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयों के दो निर्णयों के अनुसार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 को क्रियान्वित करने की और राज्यों/संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों का ध्यान पुनः दिलाया गया है ।

Misbehavious of a Conductor and driver of D.T.C. bus

2069. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in the "Patriot" dated the 29th October, 1973 complaining against the behaviour of Conductor and Driver of bus No. DLP 4489, Route No. 6 on the 24th October, 1973; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The vehicle involved in the incident is a private bus operating under D.T.C.'s control on contract basis. In accordance with the terms of the agreement with the owner of the vehicle, a "show cause" notice has been issued to him, in respect of the reported mis-behaviour of the driver of the vehicle. Departmental disciplinary proceedings are being initiated against the conductor of the bus, who is a D.T.C. employee.

Survey of Arabian Sea for fish.. resources

2070. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unique aerial survey had been conducted recently on the South Coast of India with the aid of U.N.D.P. about the fish resources in the Arabian sea;

(b) if so, the results of the survey; and

(c) whether the findings of the survey will be made use of for the development of fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The UNDP assisted Pelagic Fisheries Project conducted between 27th October, 1973 and 3rd November 1973 a combined aerial and ship-borne survey of the sea between Cochin and Malvan, on the South West Coast. This is the second aerial survey to be conducted by the Project, the first having been conducted during October, 1972.

(b) The survey has given a more integrated picture than has been available so far of the distribution of pelagic species like mackerel and sardine. While the underwater accoustic devices on the ships scanned the sea in the horizontal and vertical planes, the air-borne survey provided information on surface dimensions of fish shoals.

(c) The fuller understanding of the resources, their location and abundance, which has been provided by the surveys conducted by the Project, will help in rational exploitation of the resources including selection of the types of fishing vessels and fishing gear. The Project is continuing its studies of resources. However, on the basis of the data already collected, plans for effective utilisation of the located resources are being worked out.

Branch of Netaji Subhas National Institute of sports in South

2071. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting a Branch of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports as well as establishing a Sports School in the South;

(b) whether the team consisting of Government of India Officials recommended the establishment of Sports Schools and a Regional Centre at Trivandrum; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) had a proposal to set up a branch of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala in the Southern region. A Sub-Committee appointed by SNIPES has toured the Southern region States to collect relevant data for the further consideration of this proposal. Final recommendations from the Governing Board of the SNIPES are awaited. The proposal will be considered keeping in view the allocation of funds for development of sports in the V Plan.

The proposal for the establishment of sports schools in various parts of the country is still under consideration.

Rationing of Coconut Oil, Mustard Oil and other Edible Oils

2072. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of coconut oil are soaring and availability is also affected;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has decided to impose ration in the coconut oil;

(c) if so, the prices thereof; and

(d) whether in any other States mustard oil or other edible oils had been rationed and if so, the names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Prices of coconut oil have generally shown a firm tendency during the current year. All-India estimate of coconut production for 1972-73, (upon which depends the production of oil) is not yet available. However, the overall supply position of edible oils in the country has been tight since last year due to a sharp fall in the production of edible oilseeds on account of widespread drought during 1972-73.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Distribution of House site to landless peasants and Agricultural Labour in Tamil Nadu

2073. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the decision of the Central Government the States distributed housing sites to the landless;

(b) if so, the number of projects sanctioned and financial assistance given, State-wise; and

(c) how many landless peasants and agricultural labourers were allotted housing sites in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Question relates to the Central Sector Scheme for allotment of house-sites to landless rural workers. A statement showing State-wise position of the projects sanctioned, number of house-sites sanctioned and developed for allotment to landless families and Central financial assistance sanctioned and released, under the Central Sector Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas is attached. No project of any Union Territory has so far been sanctioned under the Scheme.

Statement

Statement showing the number of house sites sanctioned and developed for allotment, Central Financial Assistance sanctioned and released under the scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas.

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of house-sites		Central Financial Assistance	
			Sanctioned for development	Developed for allotment	Sanctioned	Released
					(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Bihar .	39	23,872	Nil	45·82	11·45
2.	Gujarat	85	1,62,676	2,434	306·58	76·65
3.	Haryana	1	53	Nil	0·08	0·02
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5	430	Nil	0·64	0·16
5.	Karnataka .	109	1,72,597	14,295	239·38	59·84
6.	Kerala	960 Panchayats	96,000	57,583	677·76	205·44
7.	Maharashtra	83	1,08,962	7,322	164·56	41·14
8.	Orissa	2	3,349	Nil	8·40	2·10
9.	Punjab	3	12,082	Nil	31·68	7·92
10.	Rajasthan	20	8,141	Progress reports not received.	11·24	2·81
11.	Tamil Nadu	36	33,692	Nil	75·51	18·88
12.	Uttar Pradesh	27	19,808	266	30·85	7·71
13.	West Bengal	12	11,166	Nil	19·39	4·85
	Total . . .	1,382	6,52,828	81,900	1,611.89	438.97

Nhava-Sheva Port Project

2074. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the available draught at Bombay Port is inadequate for bigger ships and thus adds to the cost of handling cargo;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to expedite the Nhava-Sheva port project; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Keeping in view the trends in world Shipping and the economics of bulk handling, the draughts at Bombay Port can be said to be inadequate.

(b) A proposal to include the constitution of a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva in the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

(c) The Scheme of a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva provides for 8 deep water berths inside a tidal basin with restriteed entrance as the first stage

of development. The berths would cater to bulk carriers upto a size of 80,000 DWT with a draught upto 42 ft. The port will handle fertilizers and raw materials, sugar and oil cakes and containers and will be provided with mechanized loading and unloading facilities.

Programme to Combat Mal-Nutrition among pre-school children

2075. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economy drive has affected the programme to combat mal-nutrition among pre-school children in urban slums and tribal areas;

(b) whether the programme could be operated only three days a week; and

(c) if so, any other measures considered to restore the programme to six days a week?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Owing to severe financial constraints, it has become necessary to reduce the number of feeding days under the Special Nutrition Programme for the remaining months of the current financial year. The State Governments have been requested to review the budgetary position with reference to savings available from the past years and adjust the feeding days accordingly for the remainder of the year. The feeding days will, therefore, vary from State to State in accordance with the savings available and while feeding may continue in some States for the full period of 25 days a month, in other States the period might be reduced to not less than 12 days. It will be difficult to restore the programme to full 25 days a month in all the States without an additional allotment of Rs. 6 crores which is the absolute minimum necessity to maintain the proramme at last year's level.

Allotment of fertiliser to Karnatak during current year

2076. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:
SHRI S. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of fertilisers asked for by the Government of Karnatak during the current year;

(b) the quantity allotted to the State; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting the required quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Karnatak had asked for a total of 4.64 lakh tonnes in terms of nutrients for the year 1973-74. The requirements of the State for the year were discussed with the State Government and finalised as 2.71 lakh tonnes of nutrients, and taking into account the past consumption trends in the State and the agricultural production programmes proposed for 1973-74. After deducting opening Stocks with the State Government, the net requirements of the State came to 2.51 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

(b) The total quantity of fertilisers allocated from domestic manufacturers and from the Central Fertiliser Pool has so far been 2.09 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Some additional quantities of fertiliser are likely to be allotted from the pool during the November 1973—January, 1974 quarter.

(c) The allotment of fertilisers to the State have been short of requirements because of difficulties in import and procurement of fertiliser in the World market.

Requirement of tyres in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport

2077. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement in tyres of his Ministry is fully met;

(b) if not, what is the shortage; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No difficulty has been experienced in getting tyres for cars and jeeps used as staff cars in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Presumably the Hon'ble Member wants to know whether the requirements of the State Road Transport Undertakings for tyres for their buses are being met fully. If so, the position is that the requirements of these Undertakings are not being met fully.

(b) According to an assessment made by the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, there is likely to be a short-fall of about 90,000 tyres during the current year in respect of supplies to the State Transport Undertakings. However, the estimate of the Automotive Tyre Industry of India regarding the shortage in supplies to these Undertakings is very much less.

(c) The information required is given below:—

(i) The tyre industry has been advised to work out the demands of the State Transport Undertakings on an objective basis for one year from 1st January, 1974.

(ii) It has been agreed that the quota of tyres for such Undertakings should be increased by 5 per cent so that the shortages presently being faced by them could be eliminated.

(iii) The Automotive Tyre Industry of India has agreed to maximise production of tyres in the categories/sizes, which are presently in short supply by working extra shifts.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास दूध के टोकन के लिए विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र

2078. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास इस समय दूध के टोकन के लिये लाखों आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 26 नवम्बर, 1973 तक दूध के कितने टोकन जारी किये जाने की सम्भावना है और ये आवेदन-पत्र कब से विचाराधीन हैं और उक्त टोकन इन आवेदन-कर्ताओं को कब तक जारी कर दिये जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) 31-10-1973 को दूध के टोकनों के लिये विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्रों की कुल संख्या 88,147 थी ।

(ख) वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दूध के नये टोकन जारी करने की स्थिति में नहीं है । प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के सब से

पुराने आवेदन-पत्रों की तारीख नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी	सब से पुराने आवेदन-पत्र के दर्ज किए जाने का महीना
1.	(क) महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति (1)	फरवरी 1971
	(ख) महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति (2)	अक्तूबर 1971
2.	चिकित्सा के आधार पर	फरवरी 1972
3.	रक्षा सेवाएं	फरवरी 1972
4.	सरकारी अधिकारी	अक्तूबर 1971
5.	अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारी	जुलाई 1970
6.	विशेष परिस्थितियों में	अक्तूबर 1971
7.	सामान्य	दिसम्बर, 1968

दीपावली के अवसर पर वनस्पति घी के दामों में अत्याधिक वृद्धि

2079. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के व्यापारियों ने दीपावली के अवसर पर मुंह मांगे दाम प्राप्त किए थे ;

(ख) क्या एक घी का टीन जिसकी कीमत 132 रुपए थी वह 264 रुपये तक बेचा गया था ; और

(ग) क्या व्यापारियों के साथ सरकार की मिलीभगत के कारण उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऐसी कोई भी शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जापान से खाद्यान्न ला रहे जहाज की टक्कर

2080. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दिनों जापान से खाद्यान्न ला रहे एक जहाज की सिंगापुर के निकट दूसरे जहाज से टक्कर हो गई;

(ख) क्या जहाज का बीमा नहीं हुआ था और क्या वह जहाज और उस में लदा सब खाद्यान्न नष्ट हो गया था; और

(ग) उक्त घटना के क्या कारण थे और इस घटना की जांच के क्या परिणाम हैं और उक्त जहाज बिना बीमा कराये हुए क्यों चल रहा था ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Construction of residential accommodation for Lok Sabha Secretariat employees

2081. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing have allowed the Lok Sabha Secretariat to build residential houses for its employees;

(b) how many quarters have been permitted to be constructed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and when would these quarters be ready for allotment to the employees and what would be the basis of such allotment; and

(c) the area of land that has been made available to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and amount of money that is proposed to be spent on such construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Recently 402 units of residential quarters from the General Pool accommodation have been placed at the disposal of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for creation of a separate pool for that Secretariat.

So far as this Ministry is concerned, there has been no proposal for additional construction for the Lok Sabha Secretariat and no land has been allotted for that purpose.

Projects being undertaken in Andhra Pradesh

2082. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the projects under Transport and Shipping Ministry which the Centre is undertaking in Andhra Pradesh, except Vizag Outer Harbour and Dry Dock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): A statement showing the details of projects (other than Vizag Harbour Project and Dry Dock) sanctioned and which are in progress is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5808/73].

Cooperative Dairies in Delhi to meet Milk Shortage

2083. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start Dairy Co-operatives around Delhi in view of the shortage of milk in the capital; and

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented and the other details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes are under examination, for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Scheme to strengthen Library Movement

2084. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to strengthen the Library Movement in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Apart from maintaining and developing the libraries of national importance, the Central Government is giving financial assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Public Libraries in the various parts of the country. The Central Government has also set up the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, the main objective of which is to strengthen and promote the establishment of a country-wide network of library services in close collaboration with the State Governments. A proposal to set up rural libraries for neo-literates during the V Five Year Plan period is under consideration as a part of the programme of Adult Education. The development of a network of libraries will also be an important component of the scheme of informal education and continuing education.

Though under the federal Constitution of India there cannot be a centralised liberary system, steps are being taken, with the voluntary cooperation of the State Governments, wherever possible, for the co-ordinated development of libraries.

Requirement of D.T.C. buses

2065. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of D.T.C. buses as on 1st October, 1973;

(b) the total number of buses on the road at present; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) It has been estimated that the Delhi Transport Corporation would require a fleet of 1700 buses on the road to cater to the traffic offering during 1973-74.

(b) There are about 1250 buses on the road on an average every day.

(c) 300 additional buses are expected to be added to the fleet of the Corporation during the remaining portion of the current financial year. To cover the gap between the demand for bus services and the availability thereof, the Corporation also proposes to hire additional private buses, as and when necessary. In the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to add 400 buses per year, out of which 150 will be for replacement and 250 for additions. A major effort is also being made to improve the repair and maintenance facilities for the Corporation's vehicles.

New type of viral encephalitis in West Bengal

2066. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to frequent outbreak of cases of new type of viral encephatis in different Districts of West Bengal during the last few months resulting in a high incidence of fatality;

(b) whether any report has been received from the Government of West Bengal about the extent to which the diseases had spread and whether the spread of infection has been brought under control;

(c) whether any Central Team of medical experts from Union Health Ministry has conferred with the Doctors of West Bengal State Health Department and with medical research bodies about the etiology of this particular type of encephalitis and whether the virus responsible for the disease has been isolated successfully.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Central teams of medical experts from National Institute of Communicable Diseases and Virus Research Institute, Poona conferred with the doctors of the State Health Department and with medical research bodies like School of Tropical Mellicine, Calcutta about the pidemiology of this particular type of Encephalitis. The investigation revealed that the disease was transmitted by the mosquitoes. A few specimen of brain material of those who died from this disease were taken from Asansol as well as Bankura and Japanese encephalitis virus was isolated. The virus was also isolated from mosquitoes. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta is carrying out detailed research in relation to this particular type of virus. The incidence has come down after October, 1973 and the situation is under control.

वर्ष 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश को दिए गए गेहूं और धान की किस्में

2087. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को जनवरी से अक्तूबर 1973 तक प्रति मास किस-किस किस्म का गेहूं और धान कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में और किस-किस दर पर दिया गया और उसने कितनी मात्रा की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा बार-बार मांग किए जाने पर भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज न दिए जाने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को कठिनाइयां हुई हैं और हो रही हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1973 से अक्तूबर, 1973 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय पूल से न तो धान सप्लाई करने की मांग की थी और न ही उन्हें धान आवंटित की गई थी। जनवरी, 1973 से अक्तूबर, 1973 तक सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय पूल से मांगी गई और उस को आवंटित की गई गेहूं की मात्रा का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

मास	मांगी गई मात्रा	आवंटित की गई मात्रा
		(हजार मीटरी टन में)
1973		
जनवरी	28.5	15.0
फरवरी	33.5	16.0
मार्च	28.9	15.0
अप्रैल	40.0	20.0
मई	36.0	25.0
जून	35.6	25.0
जुलाई	38.0	20.0
अगस्त	37.0	15.0
सितम्बर	38.0	15.0
अक्तूबर	38.0	15.0

जिस अवधि के दौरान गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था उस समय केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य 78/– रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था।

केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टाक की कुल उपलब्धता और अन्य राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय पूल से आवंटन किए जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में बुरहानपुर में जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए योजना

2088. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर नगरपालिका (मध्य प्रदेश) के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न 'मोहल्लों' में पेय जल का संकट है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जल संकट का हल निकालने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई योजना भेजी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी, हां। जल पूर्ति के सीमित साधन के कारण नगर में पेय जल की कमी है।

(ख) और (ग). बुरहानपुर को जल सप्लाई की वृद्धि करने की एक योजना मध्य प्रदेश शासन के लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियन्त्रण विभाग द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है। यह योजना ताप्ती नदी पर नवाया बांध बहुप्रयोजन परियोजना पर आधारित है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न, यदि कोई हो, तभी उठेगा जब योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में डेरियां तथा पशुपालन

2089. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में आगामी पांच वर्षों में डेरी और पशु पालन की गहन योजनायें आरम्भ करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का खरगोन, टीकमगढ़, राजनन्दगांव, मरगुजा, मुरैना और पन्ना जिलों में डेरी योजनायें शुरू करने का विचार है। इसका बिलासपुर, शाहजहापुर, बालघाट, छतरपुर, पन्ना, दीवां, खण्डवा, छिन्दवाड़ा, खरगोन, मण्डला, होशंगाबाद, सतना, झाबुआ, धार, मरगुजा, बस्तर, सयोनी राजगढ़, रतलाम, गूना, रायगढ़ और दुर्ग जिलों में पशु प्रजनन योजनाएं शुरू करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर डिवीजन के लिए पेय जल की व्यवस्था हेतु योजना

2090. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर डिवीजन के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था हेतु अब तक कितनी योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत तथा उन में शामिल किये गये ग्रामों की संख्या क्या है और योजना को क्रियान्विति में कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ;

(ग) उक्त योजनाएं कब आरम्भ की गई और कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ; और

(घ) पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की बुरहानपुर तहसील में इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) संभवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई योजनाओं से है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर मण्डल में 134 ग्रामों के लिये जल सप्लाई योजनाएं कार्यान्वियन हेतु अनुमोदित की जा चुकी हैं । इन में ड्रिल नल कूप योजनाएं, पम्प तथा ईक की योजनाएं और पाइपों द्वारा जल सप्लाई करने की योजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

(ख) इन योजनाओं की कुल अनुमानित लागत 37,15,000 रुपये है । इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 90,988 की जनसंख्या आ जायेगी ।

(ग) इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन के अनुमोदन की सूचना राज्य सरकार को 28 अगस्त, 1972 को भेज दी गयी थी । राज्य सरकारों को, इन अनुमोदित योजनाओं में से कार्यान्वियन के लिए योजनाएं चुनने को कहा गया था ताकि व्यय को, नियत की गई राशि तक ही सीमित रखा जाए । योजनाओं की शर्तों के अनुसार, इन्हें 1973-74 के अन्त तक पूरा किया जाना था । बशर्ते कि अपेक्षित निधियां उपलब्ध हों ।

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम में बुरहानपुर तहसील के लिये कोई योजना शामिल नहीं की गई है ।

Suspension of construction work for Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra

2091. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work at the site for the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra has been suspended after a good deal of investment;

(b) the annual rental of the different buildings, houses and other accommodation for housing the Mandal, Hostels and other facilities together with cost of upkeep at two places, and the interest of the investment lying unused; and

(c) by what time the Mandal will be able to move into their own premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Construction work could not be started at the site in IV Plan period due to resource constraints. Only a 15 acre Plot of land has been acquired and a boundary wall constructed to protect it.

The annual expenditure on rent and upkeep of hired buildings for the Mandal at Agra is about Rs. 1.32 lakhs. The interest on unused land is more than offset by appreciation in land value.

Building programme of the Mandal at Agra will be taken up during the Fifth Plan.

Permission by Gujarat Government to impose levy on groundnut oil exported to other States

2092. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has sought the permission of the Centre to impose levy on groundnut oil exported to other States; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India are not in favour of the proposal of the State Government.

Co-operatives to buy and sell wheat in Maharashtra

2093. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra have been authorised to purchase wheat at the rate of Rs. 120 to 140 per quintal and to sell the same at the rate of Rs. 150 per quintal;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat purchased and sold by them during each of the last two years; and

(c) whether there were or are some other organisations authorised to purchase and sell wheat at the rate higher than the fixed rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Seats reserved for SC and ST in the Medical Colleges

2094. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in medical colleges during the last year;

(b) how many have been filled and how many have remained vacant; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up these seats in medical colleges by the different States Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Drought in West Bengal Districts

2095. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5 Districts in West Bengal have been affected by drought and the Central Study team did not tour all the drought-affected Districts of West Bengal;

(b) whether the Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia and Birbhum Districts are inhabited by poor Advisas and most of them were compelled to leave their homes due to drought and miserable conditions and to migrate to other districts for their livelihoods; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government had reported that although drought conditions prevailed in most of the districts, eight districts were severely affected by drought during 1972. The Central Study Team visited some of the affected districts.

(b) and (c). A report from the State Government is awaited. However in a situation of drought, some movement of people in search of earning money on test relief works does take place. The State Government had taken necessary measures such as opening of test relief works to provide employment to the affected population provision of drinking water facilities, maintenance of fodder and cattle health measures, distribution of gratuitous relief, free feeding programmes agricultural loans, etc. Central Financial assistance of Rs. 10.17 crores was released to the State Government during 1972-73.

Co-operatives in Eastern Region of the country

2096. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operatives in the Eastern States during the last three years;

(b) whether the co-operative movement in the Eastern States is not fully developed;

(c) whether a Conference of the Ministers for Cooperatives of the Eastern States was held recently; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by this Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a)	1970-71	62,149
	1969-70	62,624
	1968-69	67 778

(b) The cooperative movement in Eastern States is relatively weak.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement showing the main recommendations of the Conference is attached.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations of the Conference of the Cooperation Ministers of the Eastern States held at Gauhati on the 12th and 13th October, 1973, are as follows:—

1. The primary credit societies need to be manned by whole-time Secretaries and there is need for a cadre of such Secretaries.

2. The recent link between borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and deposit mobilisation should not be made applicable to the Central Cooperative Banks in this region.

3. In areas where the Central Cooperative Banks are weak, the State Cooperative Banks may undertake the responsibility for agricultural financing. In suitable cases, the Central Cooperative Bank concerned should be amalgamated with the State Cooperative Bank, as has been done in the case of West Bengal.

4. Taccavi loans should be routed through the cooperatives.

5. The nationalised banks should undertake financing of specified areas where cooperatives are weak. Their present response is not adequate.

6. There are surplus funds with the cooperative urban banks. Arrangements should be considered by which these funds could be utilised by the organisations dealing with rural credit.

7. There should be no condition for uotation of rural debentures or raising fixed deposits by the cooperative land development banks.

8. Like I.D.B.I., the A.R.C. should consider providing loans at concessional rate of interests in backward districts.

9. Apex Cooperative Marketing Federation and the lower level societies should be fully involved in making purchases from the farmers.

10. There should be the closest possible coordination between the proposed State Food/Civil Supplies Corporations and the Cooperatives and their roles should be specifically defined and the setting up of these Corporations should not adversely affect the State Federations.

11. The F.C.I./State Food Departments should exclusively utilise the cooperative rice mills for custom milling of their paddy.

12. Levy policies with respect to cooperative rice mills should be so evolved that societies are not put to

a disadvantage and are in a position to function on an economic basis.

13. NAFED should enter the market and offer remunerative prices to the growers of perishables such as pine-apples, oranges, jackfruit, potatoes, ginger and other important horticultural produce of the region with possible assistance from the North Eastern Council. They should also establish processing and cold storage facilities for these commodities.

14. The Jute Corporation of India should enter into long-term arrangements with the cooperatives in the matter of purchase of jute through their agency. Cooperative interests should be represented on the Jute Corporation of India Board.

15. Entire quantity of pool fertilizers should be distributed through cooperatives. Bulk of indigenous fertilizers should be earmarked for distribution through cooperatives.

16. The cooperative system of public distribution of essential commodities and articles of mass consumption to consumers, specially the vulnerable sections, should be expanded, strengthened and developed.

17. The need for extensive and intensive facilities for cooperative training and education was stressed.

18. The programmes relating to fishery, dairy and poultry cooperatives and cooperative forest labour societies should be usefully taken up and expanded in the Eastern States. In tribal areas the cooperatives should provide integrated services to the members.

Foodgrains to West Bengal during 1973

2097. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of foodgrains allotted to West Bengal;

(b) the demand for foodgrains for the months of February to September, 1973 and quantity actually supplied; and

(c) the steps taken to supply full quota as per the demand of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no fixed quota of foodgrains for any State. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit States, maximum possible supplies of foodgrains are being made to the Government of West Bengal to meet the reasonable requirements of the public distribution in the State.

The demand, and the drawal of foodgrains by the State Government

for the months of February to September, 1973 were as follows:—

(In '000 Tonne)

Month	Demand	Supplies
February	170·0	132·1
March	175·0	144·9
April	175·0	131·2
May	195·0	168·0
June	205·0	159·7
July	240·0	161·8
August	240·0	175·3
September	240.0	140·4

Agreement with Poland to share Transit Cargo passing through Polish Ports

2098. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO.
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make an agreement with Poland to share in the transit cargo passing through Polish ports; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal and by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The transit cargoes passing through Polish ports mostly belong to Czech shippers/consignees. These cargoes are controlled by the Czechofracht. A team of Czechofracht representatives is currently in India for commercial level negotiations with Indian Shipping Companies on the question of transit cargoes.

During the visit of the Polish Minister of Shipping to India in March/April, 1973, this question was discussed and it was agreed that both sides would, wherever possible, try to cater to such cargo with mutual understanding and that the Polish side would support the Indian side in their efforts to attract such cargo on the basis of parity.

Change in Pattern of School Examinations in Delhi

2099. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the pattern of Delhi School examinations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board of Education to adopt the uniform pattern of Education in the country, consisting of 10 years of Primary/Secondary Education, followed by two years of Higher Secondary Education and three years Degree course, the Central Board of Secondary Education is considering a proposal to hold Public examinations at the end of Class X and at the end of Class XII. The details regarding the implementation of this recommendation in Delhi as well as the examinations to be conducted at the two levels are under examination of the Board.

New Volume of Book on History and culture of India

2100. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Historical Research have under consideration a scheme to bring about a new volume of book on the History and Culture of India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the names of persons who are on the Editorial Board of this proposal; and

(d) how much money have been earmarked for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. The Indian Council of Historial Research has undertake a project of bringing out a Source Book on Indian Culture.

(b) The purpose of the scheme is to provide, for the benefit of university students as well as knowledgeable laymen, a compilation of excerpts from the historical sources, with suitable annotation tracing the cultural. social and economic history of India from proto-historic times to contemporary decades.

(c) The Advisory Board with editorial functions set up for guiding the project consists of the following:—

1. Professor R. S. Sharma
2. Professor Romila Thapar
3. Professor Satish Chandra
4. Professor Irfan Habib
5. Professor S. Gopal
6. Professor Barun De
7. Professor Niharranjan Ray —Project Director

(d) The Ministry has so far released an amount of Rs. 25,000 to the Indian Council of Historial Research for the purpose. Additional funds will be provided as necessary.

Introduction of Old Age Pension

2101. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any proposal under consideration to introduce old age pension scheme;

(b) if so, the number of persons likely to be benefited by this scheme; and

(c) the financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

All India Conference of Linguistics

2102. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day All India Conference of Linguistics was held at Agra in October, 1973;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken for propagation of Sanskrit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). An All India Conference of Linguistic was held at Agra on 19th and 20th of October, 1973. The conference was intended for the purpose of discussion on research papers presented by participants and hence did not make any recommendation. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare however, have bene taking increasingly vigorous steps to encourage the study of Sanskrit and its development in co-operation with the State Governments, Universities and other institutions. Meanwhile the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, is devising methods and preparing teaching material for teaching Sanskrit, employing modern linguistic technology. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the study of Sanskrit and its development in the Second Five Year Plan. The provision was raised to Rs. 75 lakhs in the Third Five Year Plan, and to Rs. 275 lakhs in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made to secure in this context an even higher plan allocation for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

"N.S.S. in Patna Varsity becomes an R.S.S. Cell"

2103. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports appearing in *Patriot* dated 3rd November, 1973 under the caption "N.S.S. in Patna Varsity becomes an R.S.S. Cell"; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bihar is looking into the matter.

Development of Roads

2104. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Government is expected to spend in the country for the development of roads during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the roads to be developed in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the amount to be spent with specific reference to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). As the 5th Five Year Plan is still in a preparatory stage, it in pre-mature to give any information in the matter.

New Paddy Disease in Yamuna Nagar, Punjab

2105. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new paddy disease has struck paddy crop in Yamunanagar area;

(b) if so, whether the name and cure of the paddy disease has not yet been found out by the scientists; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to save the paddy crop from this disease in the area and step to check the same from being spread in other areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Some parts of the standing paddy crop in Yamunanagar and Karnal were found to be infested with a pest known as Brown Plant Hopper Burn. The varieties like Jaya in Yamunanagar and IR-8 in Nilokheri were affected at grain hardening stage. No steps to control this pest could be taken at that stage. According to the recent reports, this problem is observed in other rice growing tracts of the country as well. To check the pest and to prevent its further spread, farmers have been advised to take plant protection measures like application of systemic insecticides like Phorate and furadon (Carbufuron) granules.

Resentment of the Scientists on the Recommendations of Gajendragadkar Committee

2106. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the gross resentment among the scientists on the recommendation of Gajendragadkar Inquiry Committee in regard to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any gross resentment among the Scientists on the recommendations made by the ICAR Inquiry Committee. A Memorandum has, however, been received from the Scientific and Technical Staff Association, IARI, New Delhi in regard to personnel policies pertaining to the Junior Research Staff in the context of the ICAR Inquiry Committee Report. A Statement indicating Government's decisions on the re-organisation of the ICAR in the light of the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee had been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 12.11.1973. The suggestions made by the Scientific and Technical Staff Association will be given due consideration at the time of implementation of the relevant decisions.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Government Servants

2107. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants in each class who have been allotted Government accommodation; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide accommodation to all its servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Proposals for achieving 75 per cent satisfaction in all types in Delhi/New Delhi and 40 per cent in other cities where General Pool accommodation exists have been suggested for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Government servants who have been provided with Government accommodation, type-wise, in the general pool at various places under the control of the Directorate of Etates

Station	Type VIII	Type VII	Type VI	Type V	Type IV	Type III	Type II	Type I	Total
Delhi/ New Delhi	21	126	604	2,248	5,476	5,186	16,169	13,607	43,437
Calcutta		2	111	140	123	506	603	179	1,664
Bombay		7	70	116	377	367	1,169	174	2,280
Simla			9	21	33	54	172	297	586
Nagpur		3	15	28	101	165	618	158	1,088
Faridabad			16	52	140	200	664	330	1,088
Madras .			16	30		168	99	84	397
Chandigarh			2	4	24	48	200	80	358
Total .	21	138	843	2,639	6,274	6,694	19,694	15,109	51,412

In addition, 546 Government servants are occupying hostel and other unclassified accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi.

Application for Milk Powder Factory at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh

2108. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private party has applied to set up a milk powder factory at Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has strongly recommended the above application;

(c) whether some M.Ps. have represented to the Ministry to expedite the matter; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in giving the permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No party has applied to set up a milk powder factory at Kurnol in Andhra Pradesh However, M/s Jagatjit Industries Pvt. Ltd. had applied for an industrial licence for setting up a milk products factory at Cuddapah in Rayalaseema.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh recommended the above proposal stating that though the Government has a proposal to establish a factory in the same area, there is scope for the establishment of another unit as well.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) As an aftermath of continued droughts and followed by floods, there is a considerable shortfall in the total milk production. This shortage of liquid milk has made it difficult for the public and cooperative sector milk plants even to sustain the liquid milk distribution programmes. In addition with the shortage of edible oil, a tendency has also arisen for diversion of liquid milk for conversion into highly-priced milk products, such as

ghee and milk powder, which will adversely affect the supply of liquid milk to the consuming public, especially the vulnerable sections of the community. To stabilise fluid milk prices, the Govt. of India has considered it expedient to have a moratorium on milk products factories, especially in the private sector. This is also very necessary, because of the fact that there is no price control on milk products produced by the private sector as in the case of baby food. Central and State Governments are spending huge amounts for the development of animal husbandry and dairying to stimulate milk production to meet the liquid milk consumption and if the available milk is diverted for highly priced milk products, there will be an imbalance between supply and demand and will also cause soaring of prices. Moreover, the private sector do not invest money for milk production enhancement programmes and do not play their part fully for the formation of farmers' cooperatives excepting to take away the milk produced at the cost of various development programmes taken up by the State itself. The policy of the Government is to encourage milk products factories to be established in the public/cooperative sectors in preference to private sector.

There is also a proposal of the State Government to establish a milk products factory in Rayalaseema, which should also get priority over private sector.

Demand for Increase in Procurement price of wheat, Paddy, Jowar and Bajra

2109. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a persistent demand for wheat, paddy, Jowar and Bajra;

(b) if so, what are procurement prices fixed; and

(c) what effect is expected on the issue prices of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). After carefully taking into account all relevant factors including representations received from various sources, the procurement price of standard variety of paddy and jowar has been fixed at Rs. 70 per quintal and that for bajra at Rs. 72 per quintal uniformly throughout the country for the kharif season 1973-74. The guaranteed (support) price for wheat payable during the next rabi season has been fixed at Rs. 80 per quintal for red indigenous variety at Rs. 85 per quintal for mexican and indigenous common varieties. The procurement prices will be fixed at a time of harvesting.

(c) Consequent upon the upward revision of the procurement prices of paddy/rice/coarse grains, the Central issue prices have been suitably adjusted, keeping in view the need to reduce the burden of subsidy and deficit financing.

Non-inclusion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in seniority list prepared by Education Department of Delhi Administration

2110. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2955 on the 12th March, 1973 regarding the names of Teachers given selection Grades in Delhi Schools and Unstarred Question No. 9299 on 7th May, 1973 regarding the Scheduled Castes Employees in Education Department of Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether the names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers have not been included in the

above seniority lists as desired in O.M. 27/2/73-Est(SCT), dt. 27th November, 1972 issued by the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers/officials for including names of the expired men, names of those who have left the Department, gone on deputation and shown indifference to the work of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Tentative seniority list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers has been prepared and circulated to the schools for inviting objections by middle of December 1973, in accordance with the O.M. 27/2/71/Est(SCT) dated the 27th November, 1972.

(b) The officials concerned have been warned by Delhi Administration.

Realisation of Damages from Akhil Bharat Netra Sudhar Sangh, Lajpatnagar, New Delhi and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust

2111. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7710 on the 3rd April, 1973 regarding the realisation of damages from Akhill Bharat Netra Sudhar Sangh, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust and state:

(a) the names of the individuals who are being considered for realising damages and the amount calculated to be realised from each person/party; and

(b) the time by which the damages will be realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI RY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement containing a list of persons who are being considered for realisation of damages is enclosed. The amount of damages to be charged from each unauthorised occupant is in the process of being worked out. After the charges have been worked out, action for their recovery will be taken up. No specific time limit for realising the charges can be given.

STATEMENT

List of unauthorised occupants including Employees of Bhagwan Dass Memorial Trust.

Sl. No.	Name of Occupants
1.	Shri W. S. Warbingay
2.	Shri Kumar Paul
3.	Miss Saroj Rama Murti
4.	Shri B. S. Chandan
5.	Shri S. B. Katara
6.	Shrimati Budh Wanti W/o Shri Aya Ram
7.	Shri Roshan Lal Sharma
8.	Shri R. N. Abbot
9.	Shri Giraj Prashad
10.	Shri B. K. Bhatnagar
11.	Shri D. R. Nim
12.	Shri Sunder Singh
13.	Shri S. C. Gupta
14.	Shri Jaswant Rai
15.	Shri Sunder Lal Shobi
16.	Smt. Kasturi Devi Shri Mohan Lal both living jointly.
17.	Shri Amir Chand
18.	Shri Gobind Ram
19.	Shri Amrit Lal Steno
20.	Shri Jagdish Lal
21.	Shri N. L. Khurana
22.	Shri Lal Chand
23.	Sardar Tent House

Sl. No.	Name of Occupants
24.	**Moon** Light Washing Factory by Rattan Lal.
25.	Shri Khedan/Chottey Lal Mali
26.	Shri D. R. Shrama
27.	Shri O. P. Saxena
28.	Shri Bajeshwar Singh
29.	Motor Garage
30.	Yoga Institute.
31.	Club
32.	Raghu Nandan
33.	P. L. O.
34.	Mr. Talwar used as canteen
35.	Shri Kaushi Ram Sika
36.	Shri R. N. Ganjoo
37.	Shri Bhatia
38.	Smt. Dayanti Aggarwal W/o Shri Kanwar Paul Director.
39.	Jatendar Paul Chopra

All-India Blind and Relief Society, 2-F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

2112. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4570 on the 26th March, 1973 regarding All-India Blind Relief Society, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action to evict the All-India Blind Relief Society, 2-F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Society has surrendered the land to the Government but physical possession has not so far been given;

(c) if so, the action taken to have the physical possession of the premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Requisite action under the Law for the eviction of the unauthorised occupants has been initiated for taking over the possession of the premises.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes selected for different posts in Education Department of Delhi Administration

2113. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates selected for the different posts in Education Department of Delhi Administration during the last three years;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the above; and

(c) whether the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not found in large number the reserved seats remained vacant or filled in?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):

	Year	No. of candidates selected
(a)	1970-71	994
	1971-72	1,384
	1972-73	2,320
	Total	4,698
(b)	1970-71	32
	1971-72	29
	1972-73	90
	Total	151

(c) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were not found in requisite number and as such, the reserved vacancies were filled by temporarily, or purely adhoc basis, out of the general panels.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फलैटों में प्रयुक्त भवन निर्माण-सामग्री

2114. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी० डी० ए० द्वारा दिल्ली में बनाये गए फलैटों के अलाटियों ने फलैटों के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किए गए मैटिरियल आदि के बारे में डी० डी० ए० अथवा सरकार से शिकायत की है ;

(ख) यदि, हां तो इस संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों का क्या ब्यौरा है और क्या उन शिकायतों पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या डी० डी० ए० द्वारा फलैटों के निर्माण के बारे में जांच का कार्य किसी अन्य एजेन्सी से कराने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि इस बारे में असलियत का पता लग सके ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) शिकायतें सामान्यत। त्रुटिपूर्ण काष्ठ-कार्य, स्वच्छता असंजन (सैनिटरी फिटिंग), फर्श के तल तथा पलस्तर के बारे में हैं। इन पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कार्यवाही की जाती है तथा त्रुटियों को यथासम्भव दूर किया जाता है।

(ग) अलाटियों को मौका दिया गया है कि वे इस्तेमाल की गयी सामग्री की जांच अलीपुर टेस्ट हाउस, कलकत्ता में करवा सकते हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भोपाल स्थित गोदामों में गेहूं और चीनी की बोरियों का खराब हो जाना

2115 **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषिमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भोपाल स्थित गोदामों में हजारों बोरी गेहूं सड़ गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन्दौर से प्रकाशित दैनिक समाचार-पत्र 'स्वदेश' दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 1973 में लिखे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गेहूं के साथ साथ हजारों बोरी चीनी भी खराब हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) . यह ठीक नहीं है कि भोपाल में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गेहूं के हजारों बोरे सड़ गए हैं। अग्रता के गोदामों में बाढ़ का पानी दाखिल हो जाने के कारण गहूं के केवल 83 बोरे गील हो गए थे। इन बोरों को भोपाल भेज दिया गया था जहां उनको साफ किया गया था और केवल 9.5 क्विंटल गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त पाया गया था।

जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, रेलवे की 37 वैगनों में ले जा रहा स्टाक 'पानी से प्रभावित' हुआ था और उसको साफ करने के बाद केवल 4 मीटरी टन चीनी बिक्री के

लिए अनुपयुक्त पायी गयी थी । इसके अलावा अश्ता गोदामों में बाढ़ का पानी दाखिल होने के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 1.8 क्विंटल और सेहोर से भोपाल ले जाते समय 0.2 क्विंटल चीनी गुम हो गयी थी ।

गुमशुदा चीनी का मूल्य 9,043/रु० है और गुम हुए गेहूं का मूल्य अनुमानतः 795/ रु० है । रेल द्वारा ले जाया जा रहा अनाज जब कभी क्षतिग्रस्त होता है, माल वाहकों के पास दावे दायर कर दिए जाते है ।

शहरों और गांवों में निरक्षरता का प्रतिशत

2116. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **शिक्षा समाज कल्याण** और **संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरों और गांवों में अलग-अलग निरक्षरता का प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या 15 से 25 वर्ष के बीच के आयु वर्ग में निरक्षरता अधिक है, ; और

(ग) इस आयु वर्ग में उक्त प्रतिशत को कम करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :(क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित निरक्षरता दरों का पता चला है :—

ग्रामीण : 76.26 प्रतिशत

शहरी : 47.56 प्रतिशत

(ख) 15-24 आयु वर्ग में निरक्षरता की प्रतिशतता 52–53 होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) पांचवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों में, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा-व-साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के जरिए 15–25 आयु–वर्ग में निरक्षर युवकों को काफी संख्या में शामिल करने की परिकल्पना है ।

Allotment of Fertiliser for Rabi and Kharif crop on the Basis of irrigated Areas

2117. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extent of irrigated areas in the different States have been taken into consideration in allocating fertilisers;

(b) what are such extents in the different States and the quantity of fertilisers allotted for the Kharif and proposed for Rabi; and

(c) whether Government are aware that injustice has been done to Andhra Pradesh in the matter of fertiliser allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. This factor along with other factors has been taken into account while assessing the requirements of fertilisers of different States, which in turn are taken into account in deciding the allotments of fertiliser.

(b) A statement showing the areas under irrigation in different States and the approved requirements of fertilisers of these States for Kharif 1973 and Rabi 1973-74 seasons is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5809/73]

(c) No injustice has been done to the State of Andhra Pradesh in assessing its requirements of fertilisers. The basis adopted was the same in case of Andhra Pradesh, as in case of other States. In the matter of allotment also, no injustice has been done.

Damage to Ground Nut Crop from Red Hairy Caterpillar Pest in Andhra Pradesh

2118. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the wide-spread occurrence of Red Hairy Caterpillar pest in Chittor and other Rayalaseema District of Andhra Pradesh where it has taken a heavy toll of ground-nut crop; and

(b) whether Government consider to organise and assist a drive to eliminate this pest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) An area of 68,000 acres in Chitotor, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts were affected to the extent of about 8 to 10 per cent. The State Government immediately organised plant protection measures and covered an area of 57,000 acres by spraying of pesticides. The farmers were given short-term loans for purchase of chemicals for the control operations. This pest has been identified as endemic in this area and the Government of India have sanctioned assistance for ground spraying operations over 10,000 acres, under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for Eradication of Pests/Diseases in Endemic Areas.

Persons killed in Agartala due to consumption of Poisonous wheat

2119. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the 'Statesman' dated the 30th September, 1973 that three persons were killed in Agartala in Tripura after they consumed wheat which had poison in it;

(b) whether the Government of India has received any report in this regard from the State Government; and

(c) the action, if any, taken on the State Government's report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली में मोतियाखान के निकट बगीची अलाउद्दीन की एक महिला का बन्ध्यकरण आपरेशन किया जाना

2120. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 अगस्त को 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय डिप्रैसड क्लासेज फैडरेशन के सचिव ने यह शिकायत की है कि मोतियाखान के निकट बगीची अलाउद्दीन की एक महिला का, जबकि वह मोतियाखान के परिवार नियोजन एवं प्रसूति केन्द्र में इलाज कराने आई थी, बिना उनकी जानकारी के बन्ध्यकरण कर दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा): (क) और (ख). जैसा कि दिनांक 31-8-1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में समाचार दिया गया है ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मोतियाखान परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र में बन्ध्यकरण (नसबन्दी) आपरेशन बिल्कुल ही नहीं किये

जाट्ट हैं क्योंकि वहां वन्ध्यंकरण आपेरेशन करने के लिए साज-सामान की व्यवस्था नही है ।

वन-संरक्षण के लिए राजस्थान को अनुदान

2121. **श्री सालजी भाई** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान वनों के संरक्षण और नये पेड़ पौधे लगाने के लिए राजस्थान को कितनी धनराशि दी ;

(ख) राजस्थान में कितने और किस-किस किस्म के नये वृक्ष किन-किन स्थानों लगाये गये; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने वृक्ष पनपे और कितने सूख गये ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से(ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Food Production in Dry Belt Areas

2122. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 75 per cent of the cultivated area in 13 States is in the dry land belt;

(b) if so, how much food grains is produced in this dry land area; and

(c) the efforts Government has taken to make the dry land bloom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha at an early date.

Exploitation of Fifth Resources off Gujrat Coast by Foreign Countries

2123. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some foreign countries are exploiting our fish resources off the Gujarat coast;

(b) if so, which are the countries operating in this region; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASTHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is known that vessels of foreign countries such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan USSR and countries bordering the Indian Ocean operate on the high seas beyond our territorial waters. Some of these vessels operate beyond territorial waters off the Gujarat coast. There have been only a few isolated instances of foreign vessels coming into our territorial waters, which extend to a distance of 12 miles from the coastline.

(c) Under the existing regultions, foreign vessels cannot be prevented from fishing in the high seas beyond territorial waters. The question of extending the zone of exclusive fishing rights of coastal countries beyond the territorial waters has been taken up by India and other countries in international forum including the United Nations Seabed Committee, and this is one of the important issues proposed to be dealt with in the Conference on the law of the Seas scheduled to be held in 1974 in compliance with a Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly.

State Government Orders for Procurement of Paddy and Rice

2124. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has promulgated the paddy and rice procurement order for the current kharif season; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the gist of order, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Allotmint of Wheat and Coarse Grain to Gujarat and Ration Quota in that State

2125. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of wheat and coarse grain made to Gujarat State month-wise against its demand since the wholesale wheat trade was taken over by Government from 5th April;

(b) whether the State Government had to drastically reduce the said ration quantum due to inadequate allotment of food quota; and

(c) if so, whether the deficit quota could be restored.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement indicating the demands of and allotments made to Gujarat Government from April, 1973 to November 1973 in respect of wheat and coarse grains is attached.

(b) and (c). Allotments are made to State Governments keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool and the relative needs of the deficit States. The internal distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops is the responsibility of the State Government. Per capita quota of ration supplied through the fair price shops is determined by the State Government from time to time depending on the demand, availability of the food grains in the open market and with the State Government and such other relative factors.

STATEMENT

(Quantity in tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment	
	Wheat	Coarse grains	Wheat	Coarse grains
April, 1973	75.0	30.0	32.0	25.0
May, 1973	100.0	30.0	76.0	20.0
June, 1973	100.0	30.0	76.0	22.0
July, 1973	100.0	30.0	60.0	25.0
August, 1973	100.0	30.0	50.0	25.0
September, 1973	100.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
October, 1973	100.0	30.0	30.0	25.0
November, 1973	110.0	20.0	15.0	20.0

Import of Mastard and Cotton Seeds by Bangladesh

2126. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh had sought the necessary permit from the Central Government of India to import mustard and cotton seeds; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation requested the Government of West Bengal to supply 4 tonnes of Mustard Seed. Permission for supply of this seed was given by the Government of India and the seeds have been supplied by the Government of West Bengal. The Corporation also wanted to import 2 tonnes of Cotton Seed from West Bengal, for which also necessary permission was given by the Government of India. The State Government have however intimated that the Corporation later informed the West Bengal Government that the seeds were not required.

Reorganisation and Decentralisation of FCI

2127. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have taken into consideration, the decision of the Union Agriculture Ministry to reorganise and decentralize the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). While the Governments of Bihar, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have already established Civil Supply Corporations for the purpose, some of the other State Governments have expressed their intention to have their own undertaking and formulating their detailed proposals.

Views of Chairman of World Bank Regarding Stepping up Food Production

2128. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Mr. Macnamara wants India to step up food production to join major agricultural countries who are making efforts in international plan to avert food crisis in the world;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) Government's decesion on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ionosphere Research Centre of Department of Physics, University of Delhi

2129. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Ionosphere Research Centre, Department of Physics, University of Delhi was organised;

(b) the amount of U.S. Aid with name of the agencies received by this Centre, year-wise;

(c) whether a member of the Executive Council of University of Delhi has demanded a statement from the University regarding this Centre; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Research Scheme for the Study of Inosphere was originially started in the Department of Physics of Delhi University in 1965. In 1972, the equipment and research workers of the scheme were shifted from the Campus to the present building of the Inosphere Research Centre.

(b) The University has received the following funds from the U.S. Government out of the U.S. held PL 480 Rupee Funds:

Year		Grant received (in rupees)
1965-66	..	2,70,000
1966-67	..	35,000
1967-68	..	1,00,000
1969-70	..	1,82,500
1970-71	..	60,584
1971-72	..	2,24,452
1972-73	..	37,464
Total :		9,10,000

(c) and (d). A member of the Executive Council of the University drew the attention of the Vice-Chancellor to a news item appearing in a local newspaper and suggested that the University should make a public statement relating to the Centre, its activities, sources of funds, and also its future plans. The Registrar of the University sent a letter to the editor of the newspaper contradicting the allegations made in the news item.

Tubectomy Operations carried out in various Hospitals of Delhi

2130. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tubectomy operations carried out in various Hospitals of Delhi;

(b) the number of complaints received so far about swelling in various parts of the body of the persons underwent such operations; and

(c) how many of them were cured and how many are still under treatment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMIRY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTBASAPPA): (a) The number of tubectomy operations carried out in various hospitals of Delhi during the last three years are as under:

1971-72	5431
1972-73	8043
1973-74	3252
	(upto September, 73)

(b) Only one. Enquiries reveal that the swelling has nothing to do with the operation.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in Department of Parliamentary Affairs

2131. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Wilt the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees (category-wise) working at present in his Ministry;

(b) number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates (category-wise) not filled in during 1971-72 and carried forward to the next year; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The category-wise break up of employees working at present in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs belonging to Schedul-

ed Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given below:—

Under Secretary	1
Assistant. . .	4
Upper Division Clerk	2
Lower Division Clerk	2
Stenographer Gd. III	1
Staff Car Driver	1
Despatch Rider	1
Jamadar	1
Peon	4
Sweeper	2
Total	19

(b) The number of posts reserve for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates (category-wise) not filled during the year 1971-72 and carried forward to the next year is shown below:—

Whether regular or purely temporary appointment.	No. of posts reserved for S/C and S/T carried forward.	Class
Regular	1	II and III
Purely temporary	1	-do-
Total :—	2	

NOTE:—The roster for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintained separately for the posts filled up on regular/permanent basis and those filled up on purely temporary basis. Since the class II (non-gazetted) and III posts are grouped together, the above information is given in the consolidated form.

(c) Due to non-availability of the candidates in spite of best efforts.

F.A.O. Regional Conference on Plant Protection

2132. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ninth Session of F.A.O. Regional Conference on Plant Protection was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main problems discussed; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Ninth Session of the FAO Plant Protection Committee for South-East Asia and Pacific Region was held in New Delhi from 2nd November to 9th November, 1973. The Committee discussed a number of items, some of which are given below:—

(1) Measures designed to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests and diseases with in the region.

(2) Detection and control of plant viruses.

(3) Chemical control of pests and diseases.

(4) High-yielding varieties and the pest and disease problems connected with them.

(5) Rodents in agriculture with special reference to ecology and population.

(6) Development of policies and programmes of plant protection in relation to small farmers.

(7) Training in plant protection.

The report of the Conference giving the conclusions reached and recommendations made has not yet been received from the FAO.

Health Cess Plan for Children

2133. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce Health Cess plan for children throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा और अन्य सरकारी औषधालयों तथा अस्पतालों में सस्तीं और प्रभावहीन औषधियों का उपयोग किया जाना

2134. **श्री घनशाह प्रधान :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा और अन्य सरकारी औषधालयों तथा अस्पतालों में सस्ती और प्रभावहीन दवाइयां अथवा जल्दी असर न करने वाली दवाइयों का उपयोग हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या ये दवाइयां सरकार की ओर से सप्लाई की गई हैं अथवा किसी अन्य माध्यम से वहां सप्लाई की जाती हैं और कीमती एवं असली दवाई गायब कर दी जाती है ; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये और उचित सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं । अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों में प्रयुक्त दवाइयां भारतीय / ब्रिटिश भेषज संहिता के मानकों के अनुसार होती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बीज का विकास करने तथा अधिक उत्पादन करने हेतु नयी टैक्नोलाजी

2135. **श्री घनशाह प्रधान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सुधरे बीज तैयार करने और अधिक उत्पादन करने हेतु नई टैक्नोलाजी का उपयोग करने का है और क्या इसकी रूपरेखा तैयार हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस नई टैक्नोलाजी का उपयोग मध्य प्रदेश के कितने और किन किन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में रूस, कनाडा; जर्मनी और जापान का सहयोग चाहा गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन की शर्तें क्या हैं और हमारे द्वारा क्या-क्या शर्तें रखी गई हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद अपनी अखिल भारतीय समान्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिक उपज देने वाली कई किस्मों और संकर किस्मों का विकास करती रही है । देश के विभिन्न कृषि विश्वविद्यालय भी विभिन्न फसलों की नई किस्मों का विकास कर रहे

हैं । उनके द्वारा पैदा किए गए प्रजनक बीज मूल बीजों के उत्पादन के लिये राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम और राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाते हैं । किसानों में वितरण के लिए इनकी आर आगे प्रमाणीकृत बीज के रूप में वृद्धि की जाती है ।

(ख) आदिवासी विकास से सम्बन्धित दो मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें हैं जोकि मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिले के दानतवाड़ा और कांटा तहसीलों में स्थित हैं । यहां पर बीज की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जायेगा ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Resolution Passed by Delhi University Teachers Association regarding Grades

2136. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers' Association passed a Resolution in their executive meeting that Grades proposed by University Grants Commission are inadequate;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any note from other Universities against its proposed grades?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Neither the Government nor the Delhi University have received any such resolution so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some representations in this regard have been received from teachers' organisations.

Agreement between Maharashtra and Punjab to Transport Goods by Road

2137. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will he Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been drawn between Maharashtra and Punjab to transport goods by road; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the terms of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). A reciprocal agreement for operation of transport vehicles on inter-State routes was entered into by representatives of the Government of Maharashtra and Punjab on the 29th December, 1967. This agreement came into force from 16-6-1970 and will remain operative for five years. The salient provisions of the agreement are as under:—

I. *Public Carriers (Substantive) Permits.*—100 public carrier's permits shall be countersigned by the Transport Authority of the reciprocating State on the recommendation of the "home" State.

II. *Public Carrier (Temporary Permits)*—A maximum of 100 temporary permits may be issued by the Transport Authority of the "home" State in each calendar month without the prior concurrence of the reciprocating State. These permits shall be valid on all the National and State Highways of the respective States with deviation of 30 Kms. from these roads to reach industrial and commercial centres.

III. *Private Carrier (Substantive) Permits.*—Upto 15 regular private carriers permits, issued by the Transport Authority of one State and recommended for countersignature in accordance with Section 63(1) of the M.V. Act, 1939, will be accepted for countersignature by the transport authority of the reciprocating State.

IV. *Private Carrier (Temporary) Permits.*—Temporary private carrier permits upto a limit of 15 in a calendar month may be issued by the specified Transport Authority of one State, without previous consultation with its counterpart in the other State.

V. *Contract Carriage (Temporary Permits).*—Temporary permits not exceeding 25 per month may be issued by either State for contract carriages for operation over a specified route in the other State without prior concurrence. The period of validity of such permits shall normally be restricted to 30 days but may be extended in the reciprocating State, in special cases, upto 60 days. The permits shall be valid only for a single return trip.

VI. *Corridor arrangements*—In order to facilitate movement of motor vehicles proceeding beyond reciprocating States, each State shall permit corridor facilities.

VII. *Taxation.*—(a) There shall be single point motor vehicle taxation in respect of the vehicles covered by all classes of substantive permits and temporary permits granted for a period, not less than 4 months' pending consideration of the operators' applications for inclusion under the agreed quota subject to the condition that such permits are countersigned by the respective transport authorities.

(b) No motor vehicles tax shall be leviable in the reciprocating State in respect of vehicles covered by special permits issued under Section 63(6) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(c) Temporary permits issued during the pendency of renewal of permanent permits under Section 62 (d) of the M.V. Act shall be countersigned on single point motor vehicles tax.

(d) There shall be no exemption from payment of goods tax/passenger tax in respect of vehicles of one State, covered by any class of permits, entering the other State.

(e) There shall be double point motor vehicles tax in respect of vehicles covered by all kinds of temporary permits other than those issued under Sections 62(d) and 63(6) of the M.V. Act and temporary permits mentioned in (a) above.

Little Procurement of Rice in States

2138. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement of rice in Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra were little; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to revitalise the schemes for procurement of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Kharif marketing season 1973-74 has just started with effect from 1-11-74. The following table shows the quantities of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) procured during the current season in the States of Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, as per reports received upto 24-11-1973, compared to the position for the corresponding period last year:—

(Figures in tonnes)

State	Procurement during Kharif 1973-74	Corresponding position during Kharif 1972-73
Orissa	9,806	353
Tamil Nadu	90,369	8,065
Maharashtra	20,797	5,000

As will be seen from above, the trend of procurement during the current kharif marketing season, so far, is better than the last year.

The State Governments have taken various suitable steps for maximising procurement, including levy on producers, traders & Millers/Hullers wherever necessary.

Sale of Adulterated Vanaspati manufactured in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh

2139. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all kinds of vanaspati manufactured and sold in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh are adulterated; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A few samples of various brands of vanaspati manufactured or sold in Punjab were found to be adulterated. In Haryana samples of four brands of vanaspati viz. Sagar, Halwai, Boat and Eagle were also found to be sub-standard in August—September 1973. Prosecutions have been/are being launched against the offenders.

(b) The steps taken in this regard are as indicated below:—

The prevention of Food Adulteration Act is implemented by and large by local bodies. In certain States the State Governments also implement the Act. The State Governments, have, from time to time, been requested to check this menace. The following additional steps have been taken by the Government of India:

(i) The Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clause was made more deterrent and the Government of India was also given concurrent powers to appoint their food inspectors and public analysts for checking adulteration at inter-state level as well as at manufacturers, whole-salers or other levels wherever considered necessary.

(ii) A special squad has been established at the Directorate General of Health Services to investigate the complaints received from public or others for curbing this menace.

(iii) To provide for trained and experienced analysts, training courses have been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. Scholarships have been sanctioned for candidates studying food analysis at Andhra University.

(iv) Assistance of Voluntary Organisations is enlisted in creating awareness among the general public against adulteration of food.

Prosecutions have been or are being launched against the offenders by the State Governments.

Mid-term evaluation of the H.U.D.C.O.

2140. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mid-term evaluation of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation's progress has

shown a deceleration in the volume of applications emanating from the Housing Boards and other State agencies;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of the inflow that has declined during April to December, 1972; and

(d) whether the release of money on schemes previously sanctioned was held up or delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HUOSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) These have been identified as:

(i) Organisational weaknesses in the executing agencies.

(ii) Pre-sanction and Post-sanction procedural delays at the State Government level for approval and State guarantees to the schemes.

(c) As against Rs. 5603 lakhs worth of new schemes received for financial assistance during April—December, '71, the inflow declined to Rs. 3934 lakhs during April—December, '72.

(d) No releases of moneys were held up by the HUDCO. However delays have occurred at the borrower's and resulting in lower disbursements than scheduled.

Orissa government decision for procurement of paddy

2141. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has decided for exclusive procurement of paddy during the next Kharif season; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Orissa Government are following a system of monopoly procurement of paddy during current kharif season as in previous years. The procurement is done by public agencies through their direct purchase centres and/or through their sub-agents.

Estimate of Sugar Production during 1974

2142. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the prospect of sugar production in 1974; and

(b) whether it is going to influence the price of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Sugar production during the current season (October 1973-September, 1974) is expected to be around 45 lakh tonnes as against 38.7 lakh tonnes produced in 1972-73.

(b) Variations in sugar production do not affect the prices of levy sugar, which are fixed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 taking into account the basic minimum price fixed for sugarcane and the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in respect of the manufacturing cost of sugar. The increased production will, however, have its impact on the prices of free-sale sugar, which are determined by the forces of demand and supply.

Minor Port Committee Report on Chandbali Minor Port, Orissa

2143. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minor Port Committee headed by Brig. O.P. Narula

has submitted their report on Chandbali Minor Port, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Critisim on F.C.I.

2144. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether functions of the Food Corporation of India have been subjected to criticism from various quarters; and

(b) if so, the nature of such criticism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The criticism generally voiced against the working of the Food Corporation of India relates to:

(1) The failure to procure targetted quantities of foodgrains.

(2) Delay in payment to the farmers and other malpractices by procurement Staff.

(3) Hiring of sub-standard godowns resulting in excessive losses

(4) Issue of sub-standard quality grain.

(5) High incidence of transit and storage losses.

(6) High administrative and other incidentals.

(7) Corruption and inefficiency.

Cost of freight on shipment of wheat loan from U.S.S.R.

2145 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of freight that will be required for receiving food loans from Russia;

(b) the time schedule for delivery of this loan to India;

(c) whether same variety of wheat or any other variety will be required for repayment of the loan; and

(d) the other features about repayment of food loan to Russia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement giving broad details of the agreement for supply of 2 million tonnes of foodgrains by U.S.S.R on loan basis is attached. Immediately, India is required to bear cost of freight for about 15 lakh tonnes and it is estimated at about Rs. 44 crores. The freight for the balance quantity will be borne by the Government of U.S.S.R.

Statement

The broad details of the Agreement signed with USSR Government pertaining to its offer of a loan of 2 Million tonnes of foodgrains are as follows:—

(i) The entire quantity of foodgrains will be in the shape of wheat;

(ii) Of the total quantity of 2 million tonnes of wheat, the various sources would be as follows:—

Russia	10.5 Lakh tonnes
Canada	4.5 „ „
Australia	5.0 „

(iii) Immediately India will bear the cost of transporting 10.5 lakh tonnes of wheat from the Soviet Union and 5 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia. The Soviet Union will bear the cost of transporting 4.5 lakh tonnes of

wheat to be supplied from Canada.

(iv) At the time of replacement, India will bear the cost of transporting 4.5 lakh tonnes of wheat from India to Soviet ports and the Soviet Union will bear the cost of transporting 15.5 lakh tonnes of wheat from India to the Soviet Union.

(v) The following quantities are expected to be received:—

(1) During the fourth quarter of this year 8.95 lakh tonnes of wheat, of which about 4.5 lakh tonnes will be from Canada and Australia.

(2) During January to May of 1974—11.05 lakh tonnes including about 5 lakh tonnes from Australia and Canada.

(vi) The replacement of the two million tonnes of foodgrains will commence two years after the completion of the final deliveries of the said quantities to India and be effected in the course of five years thereafter in equal annual instalments (4 lakh tonnes per year.)

Agencies set up for Procurement of Rice

2146. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of agencies set up for procurement of rice;

(b) the role of Food Corporation of India in procurement device;

(c) whether private agencies have been entrusted to procure rice in any State;

(d) if so, the names of such agencies;

(e) whether any amount of rice has been received from foreign countries to increase food stocks; and

(f) if so, the broad outlines thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Procurement of rice is being made in various States by State Government Departments or Corporations, Food Corporation of India, Cooperatives and their sub-agents.

(b) The Food Corporation of India continues to be a major agency in the field of procurement particularly for Central Pool in the States where it has been assigned such duties.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f). No rice has been received from foreign countries during the year 1973. During the year 1972 the following quantities were imported:—

Source	Quantity in lakh tonnes.	C&F Value (in lakh Rs.)
(i) U. A. R.	0.70	444.7
(ii) Thailand	0.61	399.1
	1.31	843.8

Arrests of F.C.I. Employees and Memo to Agriculture Minister and Prime Minister

2147. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of arrests of F.C.I. employees in various parts of the country have been made

under D.I.R. and other Acts (i) State-wise break-up of such arrests and (ii) the reasons for such arrests;

(b) whether the F.C.I. employees submitted memoranda to the Agriculture Minister and Prime Minister drawing attention of the Government regarding failure of the F.C.I. management in effectively dealing with food procurement drive;

(c) whether instances of malpractices and mis-management by F.C.I. have been pointed in the memoranda; and constructive suggestions for improving the function of the F.C.I. have also been made therein;

(d) whether the employees have also placed certain grievances; and

(e) if so, general features of the facts thereabout and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The State-wise break-up of the Food Corporation of India employees arrests for contravention of the Notification under D.I.R. is as under:—

(1) West Bengal	39
(2) Union Territory of Delhi	836
(3) Union territory of Chandigarh	5

(b). Yes Sir.

(c). Specific instances of malpractices or mis-management were not given: only certain general allegations of corruption and inefficiency in the Food Corporation of India were made. The memoranda also contained suggestions like 'Save FCI and usher in socialism', all foodgrains trade to be done by F.C.I., rice mills to be nationalised, Food Corporation of India machinery to be geared up, corruption and inefficiency to be removed from the F.C.I. etc.

(d) and (e). The employees have been ventilating their various grievances before management from time to time. These grievances relate to better pay scales and service conditions for the employees apart from suggestions to improve the functioning of the F.C.I, the withdrawal of the Notification under D.I.R etc. Government as well as the F.C.I. Management is alive to these problems and efforts are being made to the legitimate grievances of the employees . At the same time, the management is making an all out effort to instil some discipline among the employees.

Complaint from Karnataka regarding unsatisfactory quality of Rice

2148. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from the State of Karnataka regarding the unsatisfactory quality of rice and the increased price of socalled special rice at the rate of Rs. 2.30 per Kg.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Increase in freight rate by U.K. Shipping Lines

2149. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom Shipping Lines has increased the freight for Bombay by 10 per cent from 29th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a). India-Pakistan-U.K./Continental Conferences operating between Bombay and UK/Continent levied a surcharge of 10 per cent on shipments to and from Bombay with effect from 20-8-1973. This surcharge was increased by them to 20 per cent with effect from 29-10-1973.

(b). The reasons advanced by Conferences for the levy of the Surcharge are that their vessels are experencing serious delays in Bombay Port thereby increasing the cost of service which cannot be absorbed by the Conferences.

किसानों को कृषि उपकरण उपलब्ध कराना

2150. श्री नाथूराम अहीरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या खेती के काम आने वाले औजारों और अन्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों में गत तीन वर्षों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में किसान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये उन्हें ये सामान कम मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसानों को दी जाने वाली राहत की रूपरेखा क्या है और ये सुविधायें उन्हें कब से उपलब्ध की जायेंगी?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) नैपसक पावर स्प्रेयर जैसे कुछ पौधे संरक्षण उपकरणों को छोड़कर जिनकी कीमत पहले 900 रु० से 1,000 रुपये के बीच थी और अब 780 रु० में बेचा जा रहा है, कुल मिलाकर कृषि उपकरणों और कृषि आदानों के रुप में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के गत गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान लगातार वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न कृषि-कार्यों के लिये कई किस्म में कृषि उपकरण रेंज में ही उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश उपकरणों का निर्माण निजी क्षेत्र के छोटे-छोटे यूनिटों द्वारा किया जा रहा है और वे इनकी बिक्री बाजार में सीधे ही कर रहे हैं। खेती की प्रवृति में परिवर्तन और वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बड़े, मंझोले और छोटे किसानों के लिये विभिन्न कृषि उपकरण समुचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। कुछ कृषि उद्योग निगमों और राज्य प्रतिष्ठानों ने भी किसानों को सप्लाई करने के लिये इनके निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लिया है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषदऔर अन्य इंजीनियरी संस्थानों के अन्तर्गतविभिन्न अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में नये सुधरी हुई किस्मों के उपकरणों के डिजाइन तैयार करके उनको विकास करने दिशा में अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है और किसानों को यह पर्याप्त संख्या में और उचित मूल्यों पर सप्लाई करने की दृष्टि से इनके निर्माण के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे है अधिकांश राज्य सरकारें छोटे किसानों के लिये पम्प सैटों की पूंजीगत लागत के लिये कुछ राज सहायता दे रही है। जहां तक उर्वरकों का संबंध है तीन महत्वपूर्ण उर्वरकों, अर्थात यूरिया केलिशियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सलफैट के खुदरा मूल्यों पर सांविधिक नियंत्रण है और ये चीजे किसानों को अधिक मूल्य पर बेचना आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपराध माना जाता है सरकार का हमेशा यह प्रयास होगा कि किसानों को उर्वरक बेचने के लिये उनके खुदरा मूल्य कम से कम रखे जाएं।

जहां तक पौध संरक्षण उपकरणों का संबंध है, भारत सरकार की कुछ योजनाएं हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत इन उपकरणों के लिये 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता दी जा रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मूंगफली के अधिकाधिक उत्पादन की योजना के अन्तर्गत पौध संरक्षण के लिये हस्त चालित उपकरण की लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता दी जाती है। कपास विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत कई ऐसी स्कीमें हैं जिनमें पौध-संरक्षण उपकरणों के लिये 25 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक राज्य सहायता दी जाती है। कुछ राज्य अभी भी किसानों को पौध संरक्षण उपकरणों के लिये राज सहायता दे रहे हैं। जहां तक पौध संरक्षण संबंधी रसायनिक औषधियों का संबंध है, भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किसानों को राहत देने की दृष्टि से कीटनाशक दवाओं की लागत पर 25 से 50 प्रतशत तक राज-सहायता देती है।

जहां तक बाजार में बीजों के मूल्य में स्थिरता लाने का प्रश्न है, भारत सरकार ने पहले ही राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लि० की स्थापना कर दी है। इसने मौसम के उतार-चढ़ाव की परिस्थितियों के कारण किसानों के अच्छी किस्म के बीजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की एक योजना भी तैयार की है। इसके अलावा प्रमुख राज्यों में राज्य बीज निगमों की स्थापना की जा रही है, ताकि किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छी किस्म के बीज सप्लाई करने के लिये उनका अनुमान लगा कर उत्पादन किया जा सके। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कदम उठाती रही हैं कि यह कृषि आदान खरीदने के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऋण उपलब्ध किये जाएं। हाल ही में निजी बीज उद्योग को ऋण देने के नियमों को भी उदार बनाया गया है ताकि वे किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध करने की दृष्टि से पहले की अपेक्षा बड़े पैमाने पर बीज उत्पादन के लिये संगठित कार्यक्रम हाल में ले सकें। पांचवीं योजना के दौरान किसानों की किफायती दरों पर अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध करने के लिये सरकार ने पूरी योजना बनाई हुई है।

बिजली की लागत विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर करती है। इनमें बिजली की सप्लाई का स्त्रोत (पन बिजली और ताप बिजली) इसकी ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण प्रणालियां, पूंजीगत लागत, बिजली की भार संबंधी विशिष्टताएं और अन्य स्थानीय परिस्थितियां शामिल हैं। देहाती क्षेत्रों के विकास की दृष्टि से देहाती क्षेत्रों में विद्युत भार के लिए कम शुल्क दर ली जाती है। इसके अलावा बिजली की कमी होने के मामले में अन्य वर्गो की अपेक्षा कृषि कार्य के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद गेहूं तथा चावल के अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों की खरीद के लिए व्यापारियों को सलाह।

2151. श्री नाथूराम अहीरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की पूर्व जानकारी थी कि गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने की घोषणा करते ही दिल्ली के गल्ला व्यापारी संघ ने देश के समस्त व्यापारियों को गेहूं एवं चावल के अतिरिक्त सभी खाद्यान्नों को गेहूं से अधिक मूल्य पर खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में तार और टेलीफोन द्वारा सलाह दी थी;

(ख) क्या मोटे अनाज गेहूं के भाव से अधिक भाव पर खरीद लिये गये जिससे किसान अपना गेहूं बेचने से इनकार कर दें।

(ग) क्या देश के व्यापारियों को बड़े व्यापारियों ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण लेकर मोटे अनाज मंहगे भाव पर खरीदने में आर्थिक सहायता की है, और

(घ) यदि ये सब बातें सही हैं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गेहूं की तुलना में किसानों को मोटे अनाजों के अधिक मूल्य मिल रहे थे।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है, लेकिन खाद्यान्नों के प्रति नगण्य मात्र पेशगियां दी गई थीं और जो थोड़ी पेशगियां दी भी गई थी वे रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए गए निदेशों के अनुसार दी गई थी।

शहरी एवं ग्रामीण छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए एक समान शिक्षा पद्धति

2152. **श्री नाथूराम अहीरवार** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार शहरी एवं ग्रामीण छात्र छात्राओं के लिये शिक्षा की पद्धति में एक रूपता लाने में कब तक सफलता प्राप्त कर लेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : अधिकतर राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों में राज्य नियन्त्रित शहरी और ग्रामीण स्कूलों में लड़कियों के लिए पाठ्यचर्या, पाठ्यपुस्तकें और परीक्षा पद्धति लगभग वही है जो लड़कों के लिए है। तथापि, कुल मिलाकर, ग्रामीण स्कूलों में पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। ग्रामीण स्कूलों में सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुणात्मक सुधार और शैक्षिक अवसरों की समानता के कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाएगी। इन कार्यक्रमों के साथ, साथ, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अध्यापकों की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर उनके सेवा से पूर्व व सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जाएंगे। ग्रामीण स्कूलों में विज्ञान शिक्षण को सुदृढ़ बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। लड़कियों की शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी विशेष प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रयोगात्मक स्कूल भी आरंभ किए जाएंगे ताकि ग्रामीण स्कूलों में प्रारंभ की जाने वाली नई शिक्षण और परीक्षा पद्धति लागू की जा सके।

Sale of Sugar at High Rate from Super Bazar, Delhi

2153. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the eve of Diwali and Id festivals. Sugar Bazar in Delhi sold sugar at Rs. 3.95 per Kg.;

(b) whether before that the price of sugar was Rs. 3.80 per k.g.;

(c) if so, the reasons for increasing the price of sugar in Super Bazar; and

(d) steps being taken to bring down the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of sugar were revised from Rs. 3.80 to Rs. 3.85 on 12-10-73, and from Rs. 3.85 to 3.95 on 13-10-73.

(c) The increase in prices was due to rise in wholesale market rates. The Supar Bazar operates with the minimum trade margin in items like sugar;

(d) As the Super Bazar sells only free market sugar, its selling price is fixed with reference to the prevailing wholesale market price for free sale sugar. Levy sugar is sold at controlled prices through fair price shops.

Use of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil by D.M.S.

2154. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 30 to 40 per cent of the milk now being supplied by the D.M.S. is reconstituted from skimmed milk powder and butter oil almost entirely received as gift from UNICEF under 'Operation Flood' programme for the last two years;

(b) if so, the cost involved in reconstituting this 40 per cent of the milk per litre and the cost of production per litre for the rest 60 per cent of the milk which is procured locally;

(c) to what extent the cost of production under both the categories have gone up so as to justify the present steep price rise of 46 paise per litre; and

(d) how long the D.M.S. would be depending upon the UNICEF assistance and the steps proposed to be taken to produce this 40 per cent also internally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (RROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The percentage of milk supplied by D.M.S. by recombination from skim milk power and butter oil is variable and depends on the availability of fresh milk. In flush season when fresh milk is available in sufficient quantity, the D.M.S markets milk mainly by recombination from fresh milk whereas in lean summer months when fresh milk is not available, a greater degree of dependence on recombined milk from skim milk power and butter oils is unavoidable. As such, milk marketed by the D.M.S. is not entirely recombined from imported skim milk powder and buter oil;

(b) The estimated cost of milk containing 3.5 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solid at the point of distribution is as under;

(i) Manufactured entirely from fresh milk—Rs. 1.32 paise per litre.

(ii) Manufactured entirely from skim milk powder and butter oil—Rs. 1.24 Paise litre.

(c) The price of milk marketed by the D.M.S. has not been increased by 46 paise per litre as special tonned milk contains 3.5 per cent as against toned milk which contained 3 per cent fat only. However the increase in sale price of milk has become necessary due to increase in the procurement price of raw milk from approximately Rs. 104 per quintal to approximately Rs. 130 per quintal. There has been a substantial increase in the price of skim milk powder in the world market which has now gone up to approximately Rs. 6,850 per ton as against Rs. 1800 per ton approximately in 1969. In addition, the expenses on handling and distribution of milk have also gone up from 1969 when the last revision was made.

(d) During the summer months while the availability of fresh milk goes down, the consumption of milk and milk products goes up substantially and therefore, the DMS has to make good the shortage by resorting to recombination of milk with the help of skim milk powder and butter oil. While it is not possible to indicate the period for which the DMS will have to depend on the use of skim milk powder and butter oil for this purpose, various steps have been taken and are being undertaken under the

FAOWFP Project 618 (Operation Food) to augment the procurement production of milk in the milk shed of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Academic Pattern of School Education in Delhi

2155. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has taken a decision to change the academic pattern of school education;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same;

(c) whether as a result of the changes proposed, a student will have to put in more years for completing his Master's Degree Examination and also will get less opportunities for competing in the All India Examinations; and

(d) whether private schools, particularly the convents, now being run in Delhi have adopted this pattern and, if not, whether Government have taken any initiative to impress upon them the necessity of having uniform education pattern and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). At its 36th Session held on 18-19 September, 1972, the Central Advisory Board of Education reiterated its earlier recommendation to adopt a uniform pattern of education in the country consisting of 10 years of primary/secondary education followed by 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years' degree course. The salient features of the scheme considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held on 13-6-1973 are given in pages 46-48 of the printed report of the proceedings already available in the Lok Sabha Library. The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education are being considered by Delhi Administration.

(c) With the adoption of the new pattern of education, a student will get his Master's degree after a minimum of 17 years of education instead of 16 years as at present. This would not affect the candidate desiring to appear for the competitive examinations for recruitment to All India Services since the minimum eligible condition for such examinations is a degree of a University and must be between the ages of 20/21 to 26.

(d) The Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations to which the convents and some of the private schools in Delhi are affiliated, is also examining the adoption of new pattern of education.

Enforcement of D.I.R. by States to dehoard hoarded foodgrains

2156. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had made a serious exhortation to State Governments to enforce the Defence of India Rules to dehoard the hoarded foodgrains and to maintain the price level of the foodgrains;

(b) whether reports received from the different State Governments show that no serious effort had been made by any State Government in this matter;

(c) if so, the names of the States which had enforced Defence of India Rules and the particulars of the reports sent by each in regard to its implementation; and

(d) whether the Centre has once again appealed to the State Governments to take up the matter more seriously and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have advised the State Governments to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities including foodgrains, and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing and other anti-social activities prejudicial to the maintenance of the price level of the foodgrains.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Governments/Administrations, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as received.

(d) Government of India have constantly impressed on all the State Governments etc. the need to enforce strictly the various food control orders. State Governments are taking action accordingly. Several State Governments have strengthened their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with black-marketeers and hoarders. Prompt action is taken against persons who violate the various food control orders.

Scheme for Rice Revolution

2157. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Scientists of the all India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project are now ready with necessary expertise which may engineer a rice revolution in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the achievements of the Scientific and to what extent the new know-how will succeed in pushing up the production of rice in the country; and

(c) whether Government have built up necessary organisation to disseminate the new technique among the rice cultivator in the country and the details of the infra-structure thus built up and whether any scheme has been drawn up to cover the entire rice cultivating area to make available the new techniques and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The rice Scientists have been able to develop a number of varieties which offer a wide choice to farmers to suit a variety of conditions under which rice is grown. These varieties represent duration varying from 90 days to 150 days. These are high yielding varieties developed through cross-breeding with dwarf varieties. However, varieties suitable for conditions of poor drainage or water-logging have not yet been developed.

It has been possible to combine high yields with fine grain, a combination which had not been possible until a couple of years ago. Among the varieties now being extensively evaluated by farmers, and which have high yield and fine grain, are Sona and Jayanti

Appreciable degree of resistance to certain pests and diseases has been now incorporated in some of the new high yielding varieties such as gallmidge resistance in RPW 6-13 and CR-93-4-2. Resistance to tungro virus has now been added to some of the varieties, such as IET 2508. The new know-how will succeed in pushing up the rice production in the country to the extent the many factors which influence yield are applied properly. Among these are water management, timely control of weeds, pests and diseases, judicious use of fertilisers and choice of varieties best suited to particular conditions or situations.

(c) The existing extension agencies in the different States are handling the rice production programme along with programmes relating to other crops and activities. These agencies are not adequate for fulfilling all the tasks required for rapid dissemination of new techniques relating to rice and other crops. Special staff for rice development has been appointed through the establishment of Rice Development Directorate with headquarters at Patna and regional centre at Hyderabad. The States have been advised to strengthen the rice development programme. The existing extension staff is being trained for handling the programme of rapid spread of the new varieties through making available small quantities of seed of the new varieties to several thousand farmers in each State.

Accelerated spread of dwraf high yielding varieties is being achieved through the minikit programme developed by rice research workers and initiated in early 1972.

Food Production Stagnant in Bihar

2158. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food production in Bihar has remained stagnant since 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to increase food production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the period 1964-65 to 1972-73 the foodgrains production in the State has been fluctuating from year to year (statement of yearly production is attached) depending upon weather and rainfall conditions. It has, however, shown upward trends during the last two years.

(c) The steps taken include:—

(i) increasing area under high yielding varieties and multiple cropping programmes;

(ii) devetailing of integrated area development, driland farming and marginal farmers and small farmers programmes, etc. in the agricultural production programmes;

(iii) development of groundwater sources for irrigation and proper utilisation of irrigation water.

STATEMENT

Estimates of Production of Foodgrains in Bihar from 1964-65 to 1972-73

Year	(Million tonnes) Production
1964-65	7·53
1965-66	7·19
1966-67	4·13
1967-68	8·63
1968-69	8·87
1969-70	7·55
1970-71	7·88
1971-72	9·07
1972-73	9·32

Profile of construction during Fifth Plan

2159. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal made by the Working Group of the National Building Organisation in preparing a profile of construction during the Fifth Plan to the effect that construction activity will be impeded by shortage of building materials of the production of cement, steel and timber is not stepped up at least by 50 per cent in the next five years; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). There has been no Working Group of the National Building Organisation in preparing a profile of construction during the Fifth Plan. However, the Working Group on Building Materials, Manpower and Construction Techniques for the Fifth Five Year Plan consisting of representatives from the National Buildings Orgranisation, Central Building Research Institute and Planning Commission, as appointed by the Steering Group of the Planning Commission, submitted its report. The recommendations of this Working Group have also been taken due notice of in drafting the Fifth Five Year Plan proposals.

Master Plans for the cities is Bihar

2160. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the names of cities in Bihar for which Master Plans have been drawn up, the quantum of Central assistance made available and the period over which the Plans are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The names of towns in Bihar for which Master Plans have been prepared are given in the attached statement.

During the third Plan period Central assistance of Rs. 30.17 lakhs was allotted and Rs. 24.245 lakhs spent for the preparation of Master Plans/ Development Plans for the first seven cities in the list.

No direct Central assistance has been provided thereafter for this purpose. Preparation and implementation of Master Plans is a State subject and the State Governments are free to utilise now the block loans and grants provided by the Centre for various purposes according to their priorities.

It is not possible to indicate the period by which these Master Plans will be implemented as this has to be decided by the State Government having regard to several factors including the availablity of funds.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the names of towns in Bihar for which Master Plans have been prepared

Serial No.	Name of Town	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Patna .	Master Plan approved.
2.	Ranchi	Master Plan approved.
3.	Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri-Katras complex	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
4.	Bokaro	Master Plan is under revision.
5.	Jamshedpur-Adityapur complex . .	Master Plan approved.

1	2	3
6.	Dehri-on-Sone-*cum*-Sasaram Area .	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
7.	Begusarai-Barauni-Teghra complex	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
8.	Bodh Gaya .	Master Plan approved.
9.	Gaya .	Master Plan is under consideration.
10.	Muzaffarpur	Master Plan is under consideration.
11.	Darbhanga .	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
12.	Deoghar	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
13.	Patrautu	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
14.	Hazaribagh .	Master Plan will be approved after a Town Planning Authority is set up.
15.	Netarhat	Master Plan is under revision.
16.	Rajgir	Master Plan is under consideration.

Setting of Soyabean processing Plant by F.C.I.

2161. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 181 on 13th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since set up a plant to process soyabean at Faridabad;

(b) if so, whether production has started; and

(c) if not, the total expenditure incurred so far and progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,94,100/- has been spent by the Food Corporation of India on consultancy fees and other preliminary expenses. Project details worked out by the Food Corporation of India are under consideration.

Assessment about mal-nutrition and under-nutritions

2162. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made any assessment about the number of people suffering from mal-nutritions and under nourishment in the country;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes; periodical sample surveys on nutritional status are being conducted by the Nutrition Division in the Health Directorates of the various States to assess the prevalence of malnutrition among the population.

(b) The survey reports have revealed that mal-nutrition is mainly prevalent among the vlunerable segments, like the infants and pre-school children, especially among the low socio-economic groups. A recent survey conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, indicated that the prevalence of protein-calorie mal-nutrition was 3 per cent, Vitamin A deficiency 4.2 per cent, Anaemia 50 per cent, and B Complex deficiency 5.2 per cent.

(c) Government have been implementing the following nutrition programmes among the vulnerable groups of population in the country:

1. Mid-day Meal Programme for Primary School children.
2. Special Nutrition Programme.
3. Balwadi Feeding Programme.
4. Applied Nutrition Programme.
5. Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia in Mothers and Children.
6. Prophylaxis against Blindness in Children caused by Vitamin A Deficiency.

Statement by Minister Regarding Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

2163. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently said that Government will consider the issue of nationalisation of sugar industry at "appropriate" time; and

(b) if so, whether the Minister would elaborate this statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Union Minister of Agriculture while inaugurating the 39th Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India at Bangalore on the 9th October, 1973, mentioned that the interim report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission on nationalisation and related matters is under the consideration of the Government and the Government will announce its decision at an appropriate time after carefully examining the issues involved. By 'appropriate time' is meant the time which would serve the public interest the best.

Safdarjung Fly-over Bridge, New Delhi

2164. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimated cost of Safdarjung Fly-over Bridge if done by its previous contractor Shri S. P. Chopra;

(b) the cost in the hands of the new contractor;

(c) the probable delay that will occur due to the change of the contractor and the reasons for the change of contractor;

(d) whether any claim had been preferred by Shri Chopra, if so, for how much;

(e) whether any probes have been instituted and completed, if so, findings thereof; and

(f) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The original estimated cost of the work awarded to M/S. Dewan Suraj Parkash Chopra and Sons was Rs. 56.75 lakhs.

(b) The balance work estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs was awarded to M/S. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. on actual cost plus 15 per cent over-heads.

(c) Originally, the stipulated date of completion was November, 1973. Now the work is likely to be completed by April, 1974. The contract of the earlier contractors had to be rescinded due to detection of serious irregularities in the work being executed by them and criminal breach of trust in respect of steel issued to them for use in the work.

(d) The contractors have moved an application in the High Court under Section 20 of the Arbitration Act claiming alleged illegal recision of their contract and have prayed for appointment of an independent arbitrator to decide the various disputes.

(e) and (f). Investigations are being carried out by the Police and it will take some time before the same are completed.

Complaints against Safdarjung Fly-over contractor

2165. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis and the facts of complaints of F.I.R. lodged against the Safdarjung Fly-over contrator, Shri S. P. Chopra;

(b) whether a complaint was lodged with the Police stating that there was discrepancy in Steel stock position at this worksite and, if so, discrepancies found on actual verification;

(c) whether the verification was done in the presence of the contractor;

(d) whether originally it was complained to the police at about midnight that there was shortage of 60 MT of steel at worksite and on varification what was actually found; and

(e) the other relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The first report against the contractors was lodged with the Police for criminal breach of trust. The contractors had claimed and received payment for two under-reamed piles under the eastern retaining wall on the I.N.A. side which were found to be of only 1′ 10″ deep instead of the required depth of 12'. A second report was lodged with the Police when shortage of 56.746 tonnes of 28 m.m. diameter torsteel at the site of work, was noticed on physical varification.

(c) The verification of the steel lying at the site of work was done by a team of officers of N.D.M.C. since the representatives of the contractors present at site refused either to accompany or to call the contractors and instead obstructed the Team by assulting and using criminal force on some of the persons.

(d) A F.I.R. was lodged with the Police at mid-night of 4-4-1973, when the physical verification was completed. The shortage was reported as 56.746 tonnes and not 60 tonnes.

(e) The contractors were issued 338.41 tonnes of 28 m.m. dia. torsteel for use in the work. On physical verification it was found that only 265.572 tonnes was lying at site. A quantity of 16.326 tonnes was used by the contractors in the work carried out so far, leaving a balance of 56.746 tonnes unaccounted for.

Sugar Fraud Costs Government Rs two lakhs

2166. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by 'Blitz' in its issue dated 6th October, 1973, under the caption "Sugar fraud costs Government Rupees two lakhs"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is already under investigation by the concerned Departments of the Government of India.

Financial assistance received by Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

2167. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance received from each source by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla for the last three years;

(b) the exact functions of this Institute; and

(c) what basic works have been done by it during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: (a)—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare (for maintenance and development).	17·64	18·58	20·40
Department of Culture for specific projects.	0·75	0·60	1.22
Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (for specific projects).	..	0·20	0·79

(b) According to the Memorandum of Association of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study Society, the functions of the Institute are:—

(a) to provide an environment suitable for academic research and to undertake, organise guide and promote advanced research in selected subjects in the Humanities, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, Social Sciences Natural Sciences and such other fields as the authorities of the Institute may, from time to time decide;

(b) to provide facilities for advanced consultation and collaboration and exhaustive library and documentation facilities;

(c) to provide all facilities including financial assistance for advanced study for teachers and other scholars, for specified periods to be determined in each case;

(d) to organize meetings, lectures, seminars, symposia and conferences;

(e) to organize and conduct refresher courses, summer schools and such other courses which are considered necessary by the authorities of the Institute;

(f) to invite scientists and research scholars from India and abroad to deliver lectures or conduct research, and to pay them such remuneration as may be considered suitable;

(g) to start, conduct, print, publish and exhibit any magazines, periodicals, newspapers, books, pamphlets, monographs or posters that may be considered desirable for the promotion of the objects of the Society;

(h) to collaborate with other academic and learned or governmental bodies for the dissemination of knowledge and promotion of the objects of the Society.

(i) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, studentships and loans, monetary assistance and prizes in accordance with the Rules and Bye-laws;

(j) to levy such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by the Rules and Bye-laws;

(k) to establish, maintain and manage halls and hostels for the residence of scholars, and members of the staff; and

(l) to create academic, administrative, technical, ministerial and such other posts, considered necessary by the Institute and to make appointments thereto in accordance with the provisions of the Rules and Bye-laws.

(c) A statement giving the titles of Monographs, Transaction volumes and occasional papers published and seminars and workshops organised during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5810/73].

Cities Left uncovered by C.G.H. Scheme

2168. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1988 on the 27th November, 1972 regarding extension of C.G.H. Scheme to other cities and State:

(a) the names of cities that are left uncovered fully or partially; and

(b) the reasons for not giving the benefit of the Central Government Health Scheme to the Central employees there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The progress of the expansion/extension of the C.G.H. Scheme during the IV Five Year Plan is given below:

S. No.	Name of the City
1.	Bombay.
2.	Allahabad.
3.	Meerut.
4.	Kanpur.
5.	Calcutta.
6.	Nagpur.

Extension of the C.G.H. Scheme to Madras has been deferred due to the imposition of economy cut in the Plan Programmes of C.G.H. Scheme. The reasons for the slow/partial expansion of the C.G.H. Scheme in the cities already brought under the purview of the Scheme are as under:—

(1) Non-availability of suitable accommodation for housing the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries.

(2) Non-availability of Medical and qualified para-medical staff; and

(3) Delays in getting acceptance of the State Governments for the provision of hospitalisation and specialist consultation facilities for the prospective C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in such cities, where the Scheme is proposed to be extended.

Central Team for New Ports in Saurashtra and South Gujarat

2169. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Team visited Gujarat recently with a view to exploring the possibility of constructing new ports in Saurashtra and in South Gujarat;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the report submitted by the said team; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) A Committee appointed by Central Government to study the question of provision of facilities for ships at various minor ports, and other matters, visited some ports in Gujarat in September, 1973.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial aid for Implementation of Examination Reform in selected Colleges

2170. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11 on 12-11-73 regarding selection of colleges by the U.G.C. for implementation of the examination reform and state whether Government will provide necessary financial assistance for the implementation of some of the reforms and recommendations outlined in the said documents?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The University Grants Commission has selected 12 Universities for implementing the 'Plan of Action' for Examination Reform. These Universities will serve as a pace setter for introducing similar innovations in the neighbouring universities.

Assistance will be provided to the Universities for Examination Reform programmes by the Commission within the available funds.

Applications from the Central Government Employees of Ahmedabad for loans towards purchase of Houses

2171. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees residing in the City of Ahmedabad (Gujarat) had applied for loans towards the purchase of houses for their own living;

(b) if so, whether the loans, asked for, were granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have imposed a total ban on the grant of house building advance to Central Government servants during the financial year 1973-74. As and when the ban is lifted, requests for loans will be considered.

Development of Seed Industry in Vidarbha with World Bank aid

2172. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vidarbha Development Corporation have furnished a project/proposal for development of Seed Industry in the selected districts of Vidarbha region in collaboration with World Bank;

(b) if so, the redeeming features of the proposal and the action taken by Government in the matter so far;

(c) whether the World Bank have approved the project for collaboration and the nature and extent of assistance indicated/committed; and

(d) if so, by what time the project is expected to be put on ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Development Corporation of Vidarbha Ltd. are preparing a project for development of Seed Industry in selected districts of Vidarbha region. The project will provide for the production of quality seeds of cereals, cotton, jute and also oilseeds through seed growers.

(c) Not yet.

(d) The Project is in the formulation stage and the Government is yet to take a decision whether to sponsor it for World Bank assistance.

News item Captioned 'ICAR claims is Exaggerated'

2173. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to the news item appearing in Times of India dated the 27th August, 1973, under the caption 'ICAR claim is exaggerated'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the points raised therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Based on the advice of the Panel of Advisors, the ICAR Inquiry Committee have noted some deficiencies in Research Procedures. While making certain comments on the size of seed potato in the relay cropping experiments and on the protein content of *Sharbati Sonora* the Committee have come to the following conclusions:—

Potato.—(i) The use of large sized potato seed in the experiments was not deliberate because the varieties used by themselves normally produce large-sized tubers. In other words, the size of the potato used is a characteristic of the variety.

(ii) The seed rate used in the IARI experiments does not appear to be excessive.

(iii) The yields obtained in the IARI experiments have been corroborated by the National demonstrations in U.P. as well as by the experience of the farmers in Punjab.

Wheat.—With regard to the protein content of wheat, the Committee have noted, it is highly variable depending upon the soil and climatic conditions as also the fertilizers used. However in spite of the variation, *Sharbati Sonora* seems to be clearly superior to Sonora-64 and *Kalyan Sona* in respect of protein content, but probably not so in lysine content.

2. The Panel of Advisers observed that the field note-books maintained by the scientists working on potato were not systematic as they were in the form of scribbling pads. The yields recorded in these books broadly

tallied with the published figures. However, the panel emphasized the need for maintaining a complete and detailed record of experiments in a systematic manner, preferably in a separate project file for each experiment. Such records should be duly signed by the scientist incharge of the project.

3. Instructions have been issued to the scientists of the ICAR Institutes that all the experimental data should be neatly maintained in the project files already developed for this purpose. In the case of all India Co-ordinated Projects ,the data are compiled by the Project Coordinators, analysed statistically and presented for discussion at the annual Workshops.

4. One high figure in lysine content had been recorded in the Central Quality Laboratory of IARI in 1967 in *Sharbati Sonora*, probably due to an experimental error in the Lysine Analyser. When this figure was not repeated later, it was omitted from symposia and research papers and the IARI Research Bulletin No. 6, "Recent research on the improvement of protein and nutritive properties of food and feed plants", published in 1971. The procedure for taking samples and testing protein and lysine content and recording the results adopted in the IARI Quality Testing Laboratory were examined by Dr. J. S. Patel, one of the Members of the Scientist Panel and in his opinion: "the techniques are well standardized and the accuracy is satisfactory". Hence, no specific instructions on chemical estimations appeared to be necessary.

Inspection of Delhi Milk Scheme by Health Officers

2174. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent inspection by Health Officials reveal that the milk in Delhi Milk Scheme is bottled under extremely unhygienic conditions and the pasteurisation hall is not protected well against files and the wall plaster is peeling off;

(b) the other observations made by the Health Officials regarding the deteriorating sanitary and working conditions in the plant; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to improve the working conditions to guard against health hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Central Dairy complex of the Delhi Milk Scheme was inspected by Municipal Health Officer on 15-9-1973. The health authorities were not fully satisfied with the hygienic standards and suggested that complete fly-proofing of Central Dairy complex should be taken up and plastering should be repaired where necessary.

(b) No observation to this effect was made in the report of the Municipal Health Officer. The observations mainly related to the regular wearing of uniforms by workers, having the workers vaccinated/inoculated, regular removal of scrap materials, improvement of drainage conditions in certain areas and further improvement of the sanitary conditions in the canteen run by the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) All the suggestions made by the Municipal Health Officer have been/are being acted upon. The maintenance of adequate sanitary conditions in the Central Dairy complex has been receiving, and will continue to receive, very careful attention. Special staff are already in position for undertaking sanitation and pest control measures, and milk and milk bottles are carefully tested at various successive stages for biological contamination, and strict quality control measures are taken in this behalf.

DDA Instructions to the Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi regarding Allocation of Residential Developed Plots

2175. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. has issued instructions to the Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi regarding the mode of allocation of residential development plots to the eligible individual members of such Societies to whom land has been allotted under the scheme of large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of lands in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are these instructions; and

(c) whether D.D.A. has taken any undertaking from such Co-operative Societies prior to the allotment of land that they will follow such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration had issued instructions that allocation of plots to the individual members should be made on the basis of "draw of lots" and in case any particular society is allotted a land in 2 blocks, it should obtain prior approval of the Delhi Administration in respect of the method of allocation of plots in these blocks. The draw of lots is held in the presence of an officer of the Delhi Administration.

The lease agreements executed with the societies also provide that plots will be allotted to the members who are approved for such allotment by the Lt. Governor. While giving this approval, it is ensured that the societies allocate plots to the individual members in a fair and equitable manner.

Loan for Protective Wall of Ratnagiri Harbour

2176. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of loan has been asked for by the Government of Maharashtra for completing the protective wall in the proposed harbour of Ratnagiri (Bhagwati);

(b) how much loan is paid so far and how much is proposed to be paid and when;

(c) when this wall is likely to be completed; and

(d) what decision was taken at the last meeting of the National Harbour Board at Calcutta in respect of this wall?

THE MINISTER FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) An amount of Rs. 107 lakhs was allocated for the development of Ratnagiri (Bhagwati) during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The State Government have requested for an additional amount of Rs. 150 lakhs for, among other things, extension of breakwater from 1500' to 1900'.

(b) An amount of Rs. 92 lakhs was released to the State Government upto the end of 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed to be released during the current financial year.

(c) The State Government have reported that the construction of breakwater upto 1500' as approved in the fourth Plan has been completed.

(d) No specific decision was taken at the National Harbour Board meeting held in Calcutta on 6-7-1973 in this regard.

Utilisation of Subsidies of Loans given to States for Highways

2177. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8618 on 30th April, 1973 regarding subsidies of loans to State Governments for building highways and state the percentage of utilisation by State Governments of these loans and subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating the percentage of utilisation amount adjusted by Accountants General of loans and subsidies given by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roadswing to various States during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 for building Highways.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Percentage during		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	Strategic Roads .	97	97	100
(2)	Lateral Road (State portion)	92	90	100
(3)	Central Road Fund . . .	73	65	63
(4)	Rail-cum-road bridge over river Godavari at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh .		100	100
(5)	State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance	100	94	97
(6)	Roads in Mining Areas . . .	100		100
(7)	Ganga Bridges in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and Second Hooghly Bridge in Calcutta .	100	100	100

Central Grants for Slum Clearance

2178. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise break-up of grants and loans advanced by the Central Government for slum clearance and their utilisation during 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73;

(b) what amounts will have to be spent for completely clearing the slums in (i) Bombay (ii) Madras (iii) Calcutta (iv) Delhi (v) Poona (vi) Nagpur (vii) Lucknow and (viii) Varanasi; and

(c) how is this amount proposed to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Slum Clearance Scheme is in the State Sector since 1st April, 1969 and no Central assistance is provided directly for the Scheme from that date. State Governments are, however, free

to utilise the block loans and block grants provided by the Centre according to their own priorities for various Schemes. The grants and loans given for Delhi are however indicated in the statement below.

Slum Clearance is a gradual process and funds are provided depending on various factors, including availability of resources, for the Scheme in the Delhi Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

Details of year-wise release of funds and expenditure incurred is as under—

Year	Scheme	Loan	Subsidy	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1970-71	Slum Clearance	23·10	5·85	88·31
1971-72	Slum Clearance .	0·86	9·22	26·99
1972-73	Slum Clearance	23·52	9·73	33·13

Expenditure of Central Social Welfare Board

2179. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise expenditure of the Central Social Welfare Board during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) what are the agencies of expenditure and what are the heads or items of expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Information is given in the Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5811/73].

(b) Informaton is given in the Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5811/73]

News item "Bombay Port hauls less Cargo"

2180. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item "Bombay port hauls less Cargo" in the *Economic Times* dated 24th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes. The news item is based on the press note issued by Bombay Port Trust giving salient features of the Port Trust's Administration Report for the year 1972-73.

(b) The traffic handled by the port of Bombay during 1972-73 was 15.54 million tonnes against 16.14 million tonnes in 1971-72. Such marginal fluctuations in port traffic do not call for any specific action.

Buses Employed by Public Transport Undertakings in the Country

2181. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses employed by the public transport undertakings throughout the country in the States under President's Rule and Union Territories;

(b) the percentage of the buses which are actually plying and the percentage of buses which are in a state of disrepair; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made by the public transport undertakings of the difficulties encountered in putting a larger percentage of the bus fleets on the roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) 5118 (excluding those with the nationalised transport undertakings in Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) as on 31-3-1973.

(b) The percentage of buses actually plying and of those in the workshops of the State Road Transport Undertakings for repairs, etc. varies from day to day.

(c) Non-availability of tyres and essential spares, inadequate repair and maintenance facilities and high percentage of overaged vehicles in the fleet are among the major factors which prevent these undertakings from placing a larger percentage of their vehicles on the road.

Inquiry into Rotting of Seeds of National Seeds Corporation

2182. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to investigate the question of the rotting of seeds of the National Seeds Corporation and their final condemnation this year;

(b) the Officers responsible for not disclosing the real positon with regard to the rotten seeds in the previous balance sheets and annual reports; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent a recurrence of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As was explained during discussions of Call Attention Motion on the 28th August, 1973, the seeds were condemned because their viability and germination had gone to a level lower than the standards adopted by the Corporation. The question of appointing any committee to investigate this matter does not arise.

(b) The condemned seeds were written off over a period of years. The value of seeds written off in those years was duly accounted for in the respective annual balance sheets.

(c) The Corporation has streamlined its procedure for seed production in addition to introduction of revised method of assessing market demand for the various varieties of seeds. The Corporation now insists on a firm indent a year in advance from State Governments and other Seed Production Agencies.

Wholesale Trade in Paddy and Rice by States

2183. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the matter of wholesale trade in paddy and rice/monopoly purchases, decision-making has been deliberately left to the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many States are going in for take-over of paddy and rice trade/monopoly purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As the successful implementation of the policy of take-over of wholesale trade in rice required not only careful consideration of the operational details but also full involvement and cooperation of the State Governments and political parties, the Union Minister of Agriculture held a number of discussions with the State Chief Ministers/Governors and leaders of the opposition parties. At these meetings a number of difficulties envisaged in the implementation of the scheme were pointed out. In the absence of the buffer stocks and the requisite arrangements, the policy regarding the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice from the current Kharif season required rephasing.

Keeping in view the above discussions and considering the need to substantially step up the procurement of rice, it was considered advisable to leave the States free to adopt any system of procurement that would be best suited to the prevailing local conditions. Broadly, however, the State Governments were advised to adopt either graded levy on producers or levy on millers/traders or a combination of the two systems, bringing also the large number of hullers under their control and supervision. The State Governments who were willing to take-over wholesale trade in rice from 1973-74 Kharif season were allowed to do so.

(c) Government of Assam has taken over the wholesale trade in rice from the 1st of November, 1973. Governments of Maharashtra and Orissa were already making monopoly purchases of rice paddy in their States.

All India Policy for Procurement of Maize, Bajra and Jowar

2184. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated an all-India policy for the procurement of maize, bajra and Jowar;

(b) whether any support and procurement prices have been fixed for these coarse foodgrains;

(c) whether the initiative in the matter of take-over of these coarse foodgrains/monopoly purchases has also been left to the States; and

(d) if so, the reasons for adopting this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Procurement of coarse grains including maize, bajra and jowar continues to be an integral part of the national food policy. The support as well as procurement prices for these grains have been announced for the marketing season 1973-74. There has been no decision to take-over the wholesale trade in coarse grains. However, to maximise procurement of coarse grains during the current Kharif season, the State Governments have been allowed to adopt a system or a combination of systems that would help in maximising procurement, having regard to the local conditions prevailing in each State.

Estimate of Production of Groundnut and Oilseeds

2185. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the production of groundnuts and other oilseeds in the current Kharif season;

(b) whether there will be a shortfall in the total requirement of oilseeds;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any import programme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) All India Estimates of production of kharif oilseeds, including groundnut, for 1973-74 have not yet become available. However, on the basis of available reports regarding weather and crop conditions, it is expected that the output of kharif oilseeds this year will be substantially higher than last year.

(b) The overall oilseeds and oils situation in the country, in recent years, has been generally characterised by a gap between production and requirements. The position varies from year to year depending on the level of production and the requirements, as influenced by factors like the growth of population, changes in prices, incomes and consumption patterns etc. In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey of consumption, it is difficult to give a precise estimate of requirements for a particular year.

(c) and (d). Arrangements have already been made for the import of about 1.71 lakh tonnes of edible oils, and being made to import 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of groundnut/seasamum seed during 1973-74. This is in addition to the receipt of about 13 thousand tonnes of rape-seed under the Canadian Food Aid Programme of 1972-73 and about 80 thousand tonnes of rape-seed or equivalent in oil under the 1973-74 Programme.

Schemes submitted by Punjab to overcome Food shortages

2186. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has submitted two schemes to the Centre for overcoming the present shortage of foodgrains, recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether these schemes had been discussed with the representatives of his Ministry and Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, when these schemes are likely to be cleared by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government had submitted two irrigation schemes for stepping up food production during the current year.

(b) One of these schemes was for construction of 10,000 private shallow tubewells in the border areas at a cost of Rs. 5 crores. The other was for sinking 1,000 deep tubewells for augmentation of supplies in the existing canal systems.

(c) Yes, Sir. These schemes had been discussed between the officers of the State Government, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission.

(d) The scheme for 10,000 shallow tubewells has since been cleared by the Government of India and an amount of Rs. 2.5 crores, representing the subsidy portion of the scheme has been sanctioned as grants-in-aid by the Government of India. The remaining amount of Rs. 2.5 crores is to be found by the State Government from the institutional sources. However, the Government of India could not provide any financial assistance for the second scheme in view of the

constraint of resources during the current financial year and the State Government was advised to tap institutional finances for implementing this scheme.

Number of Universities, Colleges, Teachers and students in the Country

2187. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of universities in the country and the total number of students and teachers on their roll during 1972;

(b) the total number of affiliated colleges in the country and the total number of students and teachers on their roll during 1972; and

(c) the annual expenditure made by the U.G.C. on all the Universities and the affiliated colleges in the country, during 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The latest available information is given in the enclosed statement;

(c) The total grants paid by the U.G.C. in 1972-73 to various universities, constituent and affiliated colleges amounted to Rs. 38.63 crores.

Statement

Number of Universities, Colleges, Teachers and Students during 1972

(a)		
(i)	Number of Universities .	99*
(ii)	Total number of Students in Universities@ .	3,32,825**
(iii)	Total number of Teachers in Universities@	22,842
(b)		
(i)	Number of affiliated Colleges .	3,934
(ii)	Total number of Students in affiliated Colleges@ .	25,09,489
(iii)	Total number of Teachers in affiliated Colleges@ .	1,16,362

*Includes 9 institutions deemed to be Universities.

**Includes enrolment in University Teaching Departments and maintained Colleges.

@Data relates to 15-8-1971.

Sugar Factories in Co-operative and Public Sector and production of Sugar State-wise

2188. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar factories in the country, State-wise, in the cooperative sector and in private sector, and their total production State-wise, in each sector in the Crushing season 1972-73; and

(b) the total area sown under sugarcane in the season 1972-73, State-wise where sugarcane will be available for Crushing in the Crushing season 1973-74; and how much it has increased or decreased since last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) State-

ment giving State-wise number of working sugar factories in the country, in the Cooperative sector and private including public sector and their total production State-wise in each sector during the crushing season 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5812/73].

(b) Statement giving State-wise total area sown under sugarcane for 1972-73 and 1973-74 seasons and the percentage increase or decrease in the area from 1972-73 to 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5812/73]. The figures relating to 1973-74 are tentative estimates received from the State Governments. About 30—35 per cent of sugarcane produced in the country will be used for making sugar and the remaining quantity will be utilised for seed purposes, in preparing gur, khandsari etc., and for chewing.

Cost schedule of Sugarcane, production of Sugar and concession to Sugar Mills

2189. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost schedules according to which sugarcane price for the season 1973-74 has been fixed for the various regions;

(b) the concessions given to sugar millowners to maximise sugar production in the season 1973-74; and

(c) what is the estimated sugar production in the season 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No precise cost schedules for fixation of sugarcane price have been devised. Fresh comprehensive studies on cost of production of sugarcane and its competing crops have been initiated by the Government very recently. However, in fixing the basic minimum price of sugarcane, the Central Government take into account various factors including available information on the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities.

(b) A Statement giving the information is attached.

(c) Around 45 lakh tonnes on present indications.

Statement

Any factory which produces during October and November 1973 in excess of its production in the corresponding period in 1972 will be granted a rebate of Rs. 40 per quintal.

In the months of December 1973 to April, 1974, production in excess of 110 per cent of the quantity produced in the corresponding period of 1972-73 sugar season will be entitled to a rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal.

For May and June 1974, there will be a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal if the quantity of sugar produced is in excess of 110 per cent of the quantity produced in the corresponding period of 1973.

A rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal will be granted on the output of sugar in July to September 1974 in excess of 110 per cent of the quantity produced during the same period in the current year.

Factories which went into production for the first time in the sugar year 1972-73 i.e. on or after October 1, 1972 will get a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal on quantity in excess of 10,000 metric tonnes produced during the 1973-74 sugar season. For factories going into production on or after October 1, 1973 a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal will be allowed on production in excess of 5,000 metric tonnes.

Development of D.T.C. under Fifth Five Year Plan

2190. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 23 crores scheme for development of the Delhi Transport Corporation under the Fifth Five Year Plan has been drawn out;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) how far it would be possible to do away with over-crowding in DTC buses thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The D.T.C. has drawn up a programme for expansion of its services in the Fifth Plan period. The Planning Commission have tentatively accepted an outlay of Rs. 23 crores for this programme.

(b) The salient features of the Corporation's Fifth Plan programme are as under:—

(i) Purchase of 2,000 new buses (750 for replacement and 1250 for additions).

(ii) Construction of additional bus depots, bus stations and terminal points and bus queue shelters.

(iii) Improvement of the Central Workshop and construction of a Body Building Workshop.

(c) According to the Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Study of Greater Delhi, carried out by the Central Road Research Institute, the services of the Corporation have to be so augmented and rationalised as to carry about 20 lakh passengers every day by the year 1979-80. To carry the above number of passengers daily, the Corporation would need about 2900 buses by the end of the Plan period. If this target is achieved, it is expected that overcrowding in the buses will be eliminated to a large extent.

Study made by the Central Road Research Institute regarding the D.T.C. Bus Problem

2191. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent study made by the Central Road Research Institute on the Delhi Traffic, which was reported in the *Hindustan Times* of 22nd September, 1973 bringing out the fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation buses breakdown 14.1 times in every 10,000 km. of travel as against 4.7 times ten years before;

(b) whether the study also highlighted the fact that a DTC bus and its crew worked for an average of 4.67 hours in a day, as against a minimum average of seven-hour day for a worker;

(c) whether owing to this poor performance of DTC, the poor commuters of Delhi and its suburbs are left on the mercy of more costly transport, like the taxis and scooter-taxis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and being taken to improve the performance and efficiency of the D.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir. But the relevant study is not a recent one. It was made in 1970-71 and a report on it submitted in July, 1972.

(b) Yes. This is the finding in the report. But the figures, mentioned, is very low, in relation to the actual mileage covered by a D.T.C. bus in a day. The position is being discussed by the Corporation with the Institute.

(c) No, Sir. At present, the D.T.C. is plying 1265 buses on an average, operating 12424 trips, covering 69.68 lakh miles and carrying about 12.36 lakh passengers per day.

(d) The D.T.C. has been making all-out efforts to achieve higher operational efficiency. The Corporation is replacing the over-aged buses in its fleet by new ones to provide more efficient and dependable services. Some of the buses of the Corporation had to be taken off the road about 3/4 months ago, because of the acute shortage of tyres and other essential spare parts. Concerted efforts are being made to procure tyres and critical spares from all available sources, to see that the maximum number of buses are put on the road. A major effort is also being made to improve the repair and maintenance facilities for the Corporation's vehicles. As a result, some improvement has already been effected in the bus services in the Capital. The Corporation also proposes 400 buses annually during the Fifth Plan period and to construct additional bus depots, bus stations, terminal points and bus queue shelters and put up a bus body building workshop.

Introduction of Hindi in Three-Language Formula by States

2192. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States in which Hindi has been introduced in accordance with the Three-Language Formula in the Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary stages; and

(b) the financial assistance Central Government provides to each State annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Three-Language Formula does not apply to the primary stage of education. At the Middle and Higher Secondary Stages, Hindi has been included in the light of the Three-Language Formula as a subject of study at the school stage in the following States:—

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam.
3. Bihar.
4. Gujarat.
5. Haryana.
6. Jammu and Kashmir.
7. Himachal Pradesh.
8. Karnataka.
9. Kerala.
10. Madhya Pradesh.
11. Maharashtra.
12. Manipur.
13. Meghalaya.
14. Nagaland.
15. Orissa.
16. Punjab.
17. Rajasthan.
18. Uttar Pradesh.
19. Tripura.
20. West Bengal.

(b) Grants are given to non-Hindi speaking States for appointment of Hindi teachers in schools, and for the training of such teachers. The following amounts, on an average, have been availed of annually by the different non-Hindi speaking States as grants from the Central Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan:—

State	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1. Andhra Pradesh	79·00
2. Assam	14·00
3. Gujarat	7·00
4. Karnataka	25·00
5. Kerala	25·00
6. Maharashtra	1·50
7. Manipur (from 1972-73)	3·00
8. Meghalaya (from 1971-72)	4·00
9. Nagaland	2·00
10. Orissa	18·00
11. West Bengal	8·00

Accommodation to Government Servants owning Accommodation in Delhi

2193. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:
DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any policy decision with regard to the allotment of Government accommodations to the Government Servants; who are possessing own accommodation in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the decision taken; and

(c) the number of Government Servants who have their own flats and houses either constructed or purchased in Delhi with their own funds or with the Government aids and who are still holding Government accommodations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(c) According to the data collected from various Ministries/Departments/Offices, as on the 19th December, 1972, 4,646 Government employees owning houses/flats in Delhi/New Delhi are in occupation of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi.

जहाजों पर कार्य करने वाले सीमैन

2194. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहाजों में सीमैनों के पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इनमें स्थायी तथा अस्थायी सीमैनों को वर्ष में कितने दिन बेरोजगार रहना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बेरोजगार के दिनों इन सीमैनों की कार्य शक्ति के उपयोग के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्य कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : (क) 1973 को बम्बई और कलकत्ता में र जिस्ट्रीकृत विदेश गामी और स्वदेशी व्यापार में लगे नाविकों की कुल संख्या क्रमश: 41,021 और 1,275 थी ।

(ख) सूचना नौवहन कम्पनियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) यात्रा पूरी हो जाने के बाद, नाविकों को जहाजों से छुट्टी दे दी जाती है । उनको छुट्टी की अन्तिम तारीख से वरीयता के आधार पर अपनी बारी पर अगली नौकरी के लिए फिर बुला लिया जाता है । उनकी प्रतीक्षा की अवधि प्रत्येक नाविक के लिए अलग अलग होती है जो उसके विभाग, रोस्टर और वर्ग जैसी बातों पर निर्भर करता है ।

(घ) बेकारी के दिनों के दौरान नाविकों की श्रमशक्ति को उपयोग करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय समुद्रवर्ती बोर्ड जो नाविकों और पोतस्वामियों की त्रिपक्षीय सस्था है नाविकों की डीकेजुलाइजेशन के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है ;

Regularisation and Absorption of Permanent Government Optees into Service of I.C.A.R.

2195. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. has already initiated action to regularise and permanently absorb the Government optees into the Council's service pending amicable settlement of Research side employees' grievances quite a few of which have been found *prima-facie* genuine by the Gajendragadkar Committee in Chapter XII and elsewhere in their Report;

(b) whether any proposals have been formulated or are under formulation to remove the genuine grievances of the Research side staff of the Council; and

(c) if so, steps being taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In implementation of the decisions taken in 1965, steps were taken to convert the I.C.A.R. Secretariat, which has been functioning as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, into an office wholly controlled and financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society, in a phased manner. Government employees (scientific, technical, ministerial and others) who had opted for the Society's service, were appointed in the service of the Society with effect from 1st February, 1972 (i.e., before the setting up of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee) and all of them ceased to be in Government service from that date. Steps have also been taken to finalise the initial constitution of the ministerial grades as on 1st March, 1965, their promotions and/or appointments on regular basis and their confirmation against permanent posts in accordance with the decisions taken with the approval of the competent authority, which, as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3125 on 13th August, 1973 in the Lok Sabha, shall be subject to the final decision of the Court in the IPAs filed by some employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the judgment passed by the Hon'ble Court in writ petitions Nos. 88-91 of 1971.

2. The I.C.A.R. Employees' Welfare Association had placed 12 demands before the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee. As indicated in Chapter XII of the Committee's Report, quite a few of them are *sub-judice* before the High Court of Delhi. These include, amongst others, questions relating to grant of option to Government staff and the principle governing the *inter-se* seniority of the ministerial staff. Nowhere in the Report, the Committee seems to have made any suggestion against regularisation or confirmation of the staff who had been earlier promoted on *ad-hoc* basis after 1st April, 1965. On the other hand, the Committee have observed (para 12.8 of Chapter XII of the Report) that "but in view of the categorical assurance given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research that for the period after 1st March 1965, the Research side staff and the Government staff in matters of nature of promotions would be treated alike, it should be able to meet the demands of the Research side staff." As stated above, steps have already been taken for regularisation of the *ad-hoc* promotions/appointments of ministerial staff (including research side staff).

3. In para 12.11 of Chapter XII of the Report, the Committee have recommended "that posts which continued for the last 5—10 years should be considered for being made permanent according to the orders of the Government and the eligible employees of the Research side should

be made permanent on these posts." As stated above, steps have already been taken to convert the eligible number of temporary posts into permanent ones in the various ministerial grades. Action has also been/is being taken for confirming the eligible staff against the permanent posts. Similarly, steps have been taken from time to time to provide more avenues of promotion/appointment to the Society's staff in the supervisory cadre. In accordance with the Recruitment Rules recently framed, 6 posts of Under Secretaries (representing 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength) are now held by the Society's staff, as against 3 posts held by them till recently.

4. In para 12.19 of Chapter XII of their Report, the Committee have, *inter alia*, recommended that "before steps are taken to absorb these employees into the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, their pending claims regarding permanency and seniority should be settled." Decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee, have recently been taken and a statement indicating the decisions has been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 12th November, 1973. The Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have always given sympathetic consideration to all reasonable demands and grievances of the Research side staff. Due and sympathetic consideration will similarly be given by the authorities to all genuine grievances in the context of the recent decisions taken on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Import of Rice from Nepal

2196. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many neighbouring States have offered or already sent wheat or rice in India; and

(b) whether Nepal has sent rice to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Wheat and Rice have neither been offered nor sent to India by the neighbouring countries on Government to Government basis. However, a certain quantity of Nepalese rice moves to India through the trade channel every year.

Study of Azheikkal Port, Kerala

2197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 92 on 13th November, 1972 regarding development and expansion of minor ports in Western Coast and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the feasibility study and traffic survey of the Azheikkal port in Kerala;

(b) whether steps have been taken to develop this port into a medium sized harbour providing all weather facilities for deep sea fishing and medium sized cargo vessels and all railway vessels;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) The Government of Kerala have reported that these have been completed.

(b) Detailed investigations have been initiated by the State Government and it will take some time to prepare a project report.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Office of Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin

2198. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether a final decision has been taken about the setting up of a Branch Office of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin;

(b) if so, the decision taken;

(c) if not, the reasons why the decision has not been taken so far; and

(d) when it is likely to take a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Branch Office of the Freight Investigation Bureau has already been set up at Cochin and has been functioning since February, 1973.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Action against Director of Aralam Farm for Filing Petition against Government of Kerala

2199. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleasel to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 5 on 30th August, 1973 regarding the crisis in Aralam Farm and state:

(a) the action taken against the official of the Farm for filing writ-petition against the State Government of Kerala; and

(b) if no action has ben taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Director of the Farm who filed the writ petition against the Government of Kerala, has since been transferred from the farm. A Committee of officers of the Central and State Government has been set up to examine the working of the Central State Farm, Aralam. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is 'to examine the administrative practices adopted by the management of the Farm with special reference to the purchase of materials, sale of agricultural produce, personnel policy including recruitment, disciplinary action etc.' Further action, if any, against the concerned officer will be considered and taken in the light of the findings of the Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Conservation of Forest and Grassy Lands

2200. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make special efforts to conserve forests and grassy lands and save the country from soil erosion; and

(b) progress, if any, made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the recent years the concept of soil and water conservation has undergone a radical change. To derive conservation has undergone a radical change. To derive maximum protective and productive benefits from such measures, the programme will be undertaken on a watershed basis whereby all kinds of lands i.e. agriculture, forest and lands would be treated for conserving soil and raise their productivity.

This programme will be executed in the State, Centrally sponsored and

Central Sector Schemes. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to treat an area of about 1 million hectares of forest and grassland besides the agricultural land.

The Planning Commission have tentatively made a provision of about 262 crores for executing the composite programme of soil and water conservation in the Fifth Plan. Besides an amount of about Rs. 80 crores is likely to be available from DPAP and SFDA Programme. The Commission have also agreed to the provision of Rs. 30.5 crores for programmes such as 'Road, Railway side and Canal bank plantation', 'Development of pasture and grazing including fodder banks', 'Reforestation of Degraded Forest ', 'Mixed Plantations in suitable wasteland, Panchayat lands etc.' and 'Raising of Shelter Belts'. The implementation of this programme will improve the forest and grassland in the country and prevent the soil erosion to a considerable extent.

Achievement of objectives for Crash Programme for Rural Employment

2201. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has been attaining its objectives;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the States which have made use of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has been implemented in all the States and Union Territories since April 1971 except in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli where it was taken up in April 1972. It was taken up for implementation for a period of three years which will expire in March 1974. The scheme envisaged to generate employment for 1,000 persons on an average for 10 months in a year in every district through the execution of projects which were essentially labour intensive and resulted in the production of assets of a durable nature in consonance with local development plans. The effective working period in the year is found by actual experience to be 150 days. During 1971-72, employment was provided, on an average, to about 1,500 persons for 150 days in the year. During 1972-73 about 2,500 persons were provided employment in every district. During 1973-74, the outlay on the programme has been reduced by about Rs. 5 crores. The reduced outlay of about Rs. 42 crores is likely to provide employment for over 1,800 persons per district. Besides the generation of employment opportunities, the scheme also resulted in the creation of valuable productive assets in the shape of additional facilities for minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, flood protection and anti-water logging measures, pisciculture, godowns, school rooms and roads.

Death of Chicks due to non-import of vaccine for Marex Diseases

2202. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 20th September, 1973 stating that because of the indifferent ways of the State Trading Corporation and the Agriculture Ministry in effecting the import of vaccine over 2.5 million chicks have died of Marex disease;

(b) if so, whether Government has investigated into this incident; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the negligent officers of the State Trading Corporation and the Agriculture Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.

SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. As the disease was not prevalent in the country and suddenly appeared through certain imported stock, the poultry industry was not ready with a prophylactic vaccine. Information regarding the number of deaths is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There was no need for any investigation into the mortality as Government was constantly seized with the matter of controlling the disease through proper management conditions and vaccinations. It is not true that there has been any negligence on the part of the STC or Agriculture Ministry in importing the vaccine. Earlier it was decided to vaccinate only the breeding stocks of the hatcheries and 7.5 lakh doses of the vaccine were imported from France involving a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 75,000. After a subsequent review of the incidence of the disease, it was decided to import 10.6 million doses of vaccine—6 millions for private sector and 4.6 millions for public sector—to meet the industry's requirement adequately. Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 8.3 lakhs have already been released to the State Trading Corporation for the purpose. To meet the emergent need, a quantity of 1.2 million doses have already been imported out of STC's foreign exchange imprest. There are already proposals from both the public and private sectors to manufacture the vaccine within the country.

(c) Does not arise.

11.48 hrs.

RE LOCK-OUT IN INDIAN AIRLINES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The question hour is over now. We have tabled an adjournment motion and a call attention notice on the lockout in the Indian Airlines. What has happened is something surprising. This is the first time that the lockout has been declared. There may be industrial unrest; there may be an industrial dispute.

MR. SPEAKER: We discussed it last week. It is still continuing. The Minister is coming with a statement on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am surprised the Minister is not making a Statement even today.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly agree to the call attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is never justified. Supposing there is a strike on the railways, do we declare a lockout in the railways? Supposing there is a bickering in the Cabinet, do we dissolve the Cabinet or declare a lockout in the Cabinet? This is something surprising.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): He is raising this matter without seeking your permission. I would only say this. There are people who feel strongly that Government are justified in declaring a lockout If his comments are allowed to go on record, our comments must also be on the record. The employees of the Indian Airlines are holding the whole nation to ransom. They have lost public sympathy, and the people are behind the Government for having declared a lock-out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are not. It is a calculated sabotage by the employers.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you will kindly sit down.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: By their speeches in the Opposition,

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

they are inciting the employees to indulge in sabotage.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow a two-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything.

This matter has been sufficiently discussed already in this House.

I am not allowing any Member to speak without my permission.

I will see to it afterwards when the Minister comes with a statement. We have had enough of discussion last time. The Minister will come with a statement. We will then see to it.

11.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANDHRA PRADESH MUNICIPALITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1973 (President's Act No. 16 of 1973) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5793/73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ORISSA MOTOR VEHICLES (TARATION OF PASSENGERS) ACT

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 771/73 (Hindi and English versions) published in Orissa Gazette dated the 18th August, 1973, making certain amendment to the Orissa Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Rules, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Orissa Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5794/73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 702 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5795/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R' 443 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973 under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5796/73].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(i) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1973.

(ii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1973.

(iii) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control (Amendment) Order 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 491(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5797/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

(1) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Lakshadweep Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 482(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1973.

(2) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Lakshadweep Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 483(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5798/73].

KRISHNASWAMY INQUIRY COMMISSION REPORT ON SURYAPET LIQUOR TRAGEDY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Krishnaswamy Inquiry Commission into the Suryapet Liquor Tragedy together with memorandum on 'Action Taken' on the Report, under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5799/73].

11.55 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1973,

[Secretary-General]

agreed without any amendment, to the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th November, 1973".

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raj Bahadur will make a statement later on... (*Interruptions*) Let us see to it later on.

11.56 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

11.58 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON BHARGAVA COMMISSION'S REPORT ON SUGAR NATIONALISATION

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandey.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): It is seven months since the Bhargava Commission on sugar nationalisation has submitted its report to the Government but the Government was not in a position to inform the House regarding the various actions taken in this regard with the result that the canegrowers, consumers and sugar workers are finding themselves in a great dilemma. The Crushing season has started and the canegrowers' association is asking for Rs. 15 per quintal as the minimum price for cane. So far this has not been announced. The Tariff Commission has already submitted its report to the Government. The sugar magnates are trying hard to see that the sugar price is increased. No national sugar policy was announced in this House; no cane price has been announced. The Minister should come with a statement on sugar policy for the season.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When is there going to be a discussion on this? I should like to know from the Minister. Notice under 193 had already been decided upon, so that all the aspects can be discussed. The Business Advisory Committee has already decided.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The U. P. Government has announced that the increase will be only one rupee. If the Minister makes an announcement I welcome it, provided the Government is prepared to increase it, as demanded, by Rs. 3. I fully support Mr. Pandey. Before the elections it should be nationalised. I am told that the sugar magnates do not want it before elections.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: A suggestion has been made by Prof. Dandavate that the 193 notice should be taken up. I am raising a matter of policy. I want the sugar policy to be announced because the crushing season has started; the price of cane must be declared. Tariff Commission has already submitted its report and the sugar magnates are trying hard to increase the price of sugar. What is the policy of the Government. Unless the policy of the Government comes up before the House, how 193 could crop up here?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे मित्र ने जो सुझाव दिया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि गन्ने के दाम का सवाल बड़ा गम्भीर है दस रुपये दाम चल रहा है उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई गन्ना देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: This was under Rule 377. I have not allowed a debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Business Advisory Committee has taken a decision that a discussion should be allowed under rule 193. I am only suggesting that the discussion shoud be held as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): As regards the sugar policy for 1973-74, Government has already taken a decision. A statutory minimum price has been fixed and the price continues to be the same as it was last year, *i.e.* Rs. 8 for 8.5 per cent recovery, with a premium of 9.4 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase. Partial control will continue this year also. A higher price for sugarcane is being paid and will be paid as it was paid last year. As the house knows, in some States already a decision has been taken. U.P. Government has announced in consultation with the millowners that Rs. 12.25 would be paid in the region to the east of Lucknow and Rs. 13.25 in the region to the west of Lucknow.

The final report of the Traiff Commission has been received only recently and it is under consideration. As for the Bhargava Commission, an interim report on nationalisation and other issues was received. We asked for certain clarifications from the Commission. We have recently received some clarifications. Government is considering that report. The final report is yet to be submitted. It is likely to be submitted by the end of December.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should have some discussion. By what time will you bring it?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Government is considering the interim report. After Government has considering it, it will be laid on the Table. Then there can be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We need not wait for that. We confine it earlier also.

12.04 hrs.

RE. TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE GALLERIES

MR. SPEAKER: I just wanted to invite your attention to a matter about which I have been feeling a little perturbed. When the hon. Member rasid this question about photographing in the gallery, I enquired and found that there was no permissionn from this office. It was some confusionn on behalf of some protocol and some dignitaries of foreign countries. There is always a special gallery for the foreign dignitaries. I exactly do not know who were the dignitaries. But I assure you that whenever they come to witness the proceedings of this House, they are most welcome, and we always request them to come and see it. There was no disrespect or anything meant like that. It was for the first time that somebody came for pho'o-

[Mr. Speaker]

graphing. This was brought to my notice by an hon. Member. I wanted to make it again clear that they are very welcome, we have all respect for them there is not the least disrespect. We feel honoured by their visit. But something happened, that the photographer did not inform our office. It is never the case that the gallery or the House has been allowed to be photographed while in session. It is a long established convention, and that is the reason why I have to make this observation.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपको ध्यान होगा जब भी कोई व्यक्ति यहां आता है तो उसकी सारी छानबीन की जाती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have said enough already.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. LOCK-OUT IN INDIAN AIRLINES

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, with your permission, I wish to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I would have appreciated this statement on the part of Shri Raj Bahadur, had it been included in the order paper.

MR. SPEAKER: It is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not there.

MR. SPEAKER: He sought my permission in the morning and I have told him that he can make a statement. It is already there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On Saturday we had tabled a calling attention and also an adjournment motion, because this is a failure of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow the Calling Attention or the motion for adjournment because it is a continuing matter on which discussions are going on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir you should allow us to put questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : इस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है, सदन चाहता है कि कि इस पर चर्चा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट के बाद कोई जरूरत होगी तो देखेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक प्रार्थना है । साधारण तौर पर जिस का नोटिस पहले आता है अगर मिनिस्टर के बयान का पहले आता है तो आप बयान लेते हैं, अगर कालिंग अटेंशन पहले आता है तो साधारण तौर पर आप कालिंग अटेंशन लेते है । हम को कोई एतराज नहीं मंत्री महोदय अगर बयान देना चाहते हैं तो दे दें, लेकिन सफाई और स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर आप एक दो सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए, प्रिसीडेंट के तौर पर नहीं, इस विशिष्ट परिस्थिति में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहीं, प्रिसीडेंट बन जाता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं बनेगा, एक दफा आप ने इजाजत दी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह एक दफा जो आप कोट कर रहें है उसी को आपने प्रिसीडेंट बना दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह हम हमेशा कहां कहते है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, let us have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will look into this. At the sitting of the BAC today, or when it meets, we will fix some time. But let us not create any new convention.

एक तरफ तो मधु लिमये जी ने कहा कि प्रिसिडेन्ट नहीं बनाना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ वह पहली बार की मिसाल दे रहे हैं। इसी बात से तो मैं डरता हूं।

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : आप डरते कहां है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोशिश तो डराते की आप बहुत करते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, following the introduction of new shift patterns in Indian Airlines and the agitation launched in this connection by the Air Corporations Employees Union, the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association and the All India Aircraft Engineers Association, including a strike notice by the ACEU, considerable disruption and dislocation has taken place in Indian Airlines services since 12th November, 1973. Flights were badly delayed and large numbers had to be completely cancelled causing great inconvenience and harassment to the travelling public. I had earlier emphasised that we would not take any risk where safety of operations is concerned. As a result of the agitation, go slow, absenteeism and refusal to work overtime adopted by large sections of employees, progressively fewer and fewer aircraft were being made available for operation, and it was no longer possible to be absolutely certain that the highest safety standards could be maintained. The management continued to hold negotiations with the Unions, and the Unions also had discussions lasting several hours with me personally, when every effort was made to resolve the issues involved. Unfortunately, these negotiations and discussions were not successful. In the cirmumstances, the management of Indian Airlines had no option left but to declare a lock-out with effect from the 0300 hrs. on the 24th November, 1973.

I realise that the look-out will cause very serious inconvenience to the public. I also appreciate fully that workers who are willing to perform their duties will be hard hit. I regret this very much and can only hope that the Unions concerned will quickly agree to working the new shift patterns so that services can be restored in the shortest possible time.

I am happy to inform the House that yesterday the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association has agreed to this. This is a step in the right direction. The management of Indian Air-lines has made it clear that it is always willing to consider modifications or changes in the new shift patterns. If this becomes necessary as a result of experience gained in working the new arrangements. This is still the position, and I would, therefore, urge that the ACEU and the Engineers' Association should follow the example of IATA, and give the new shift patterns a try and thereafter discuss any suggestions they may wish to make with the management.

To minimise the inconvenience of the travelling public to the extent possible during the period of the lock out, Indian Airlines will operate a few services with the help of its executive staff. A copy of the temporary schedule is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5800/73].

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: No please; no questions on the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is only a one-sided statement.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No questions. But I do not rule out any discussion later on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: During the lock-out the employees will not get any salary. I want to know whether the Chairman will get his salary... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No questions according to procedure after the Minister's statement. But I have told you that I do not rule out any discussion later on. I have made the position very clear.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1970-71 AND 1971-72—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.

Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami to continue his speech.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while discussing the U.G.C. Reports, on the last occasion I was submitting that though there has been a great deal of horizontal development in education, there has not appreciable vertical development in, education. The education standard has not gone up to the desired extent.

Education has two objectives to serve, firstly, the limited objective, to equip a man to earn his livelihood and the broad objective, to equip a man so that he can contribute to and participate in socio-economic transformation of the society. Unfortunately, the present-day education system lacks directions, lacks leadership and also lacks commitment to the objectives for which we all stand. It lacks direction because, as we know, every year, thousands of boys and girls come out of the pipeline of universities but the moment they enter the world to earn their livelihood, they find themselves in an absolutely helpless position. They come with high hopes; they expect that education system will give them something by which they will be able to fight in their struggle for existence. But the moment they enter world, they find that education system which they underwent at a heavy cost has not equipped them enough.

There was a time when our parents used to tell us, "Look here, you study well. If you do well in the examinations, you will do well in your life." But today, the parents do not say so because they also do not feel that a student who will do well in the examinations will be able to do something in his life time.

Today, the country needs technicians, scientists and medical students. But the University Grants Commission's report gives a very sorry reading on this aspect. Looking at the UGC's report for 1971-72, we find that the student enrolment in arts increased from 43.6 per cent in 1969-70 to 44.3 per cent in 1970-71 and 45.2 per cent in 1971-72. But the number of students in respect of science has declined from 32.8 per cent in 1969-70 to 31.6 per cent in 1970-71 and 30.3 per cent in 1971-72; and in respect of medicine the figure has come down from 3.4 per cent in 1969-70 to 3.2 per cent in 1970-71 and 3.1 per cent in 1971-72; in respect of agriculture the figure has come down from 1.6 per cent in 1969-70 to 1.4 per cent in 1970-71 and to 1.3 per cent in 1971-72. The only branches where there have been an increase are law and humanities, i.e., arts, and in the case of

science, medicine and agriculture there has been a decline.

The need of the country today is students of science, medicine and agriculture. But we find, regrettably, that the number of students in all these branches has gone down and the number of students in only law and arts has gone up. You are a student of law, Sir, and you know that already the law courts are flooded with lawyers. Obviously, these persons who get their education in arts and law will find themselves in a very helpless position the moment they enter their life. There is, therefore, an absolute imbalance, and the time has come for the UGC to give a very serious thought to removing this imbalance because if this imbalance is not removed, I have a serious apprehension that the unemployed boys will almost erupt like a volcano. The youths of a country may be compared to nuclear energy because, if properly directed, they could be a positive force for social and economic transformation of the country and, if not properly directed, they could prove to be a source of menace. Obviously, we are standing today on a crossroad where the unemployed youths of our country may, if properly directed, go on the positive path of really uplifting this country, of bringing about social and economic transformation of the country, or these youths may, if not properly directed, rock the foundations of our society. Therefore, the Education Minister, the UGC and the education institutions should give a very serious thought to this matter. If we do not give proper direction to our students, I have got my serious apprehension that the entire social and economic structure may collapse. Therefore I would earnestly request the UGC to remove this imbalance—the number of students in science, medicine and agriculture, whom we need most, has come down and the number only in law and arts is going up.

Today if we look around, we find that, in spite of the fact that there is huge unemployment, there are certain fields in which there is lack of students. We do not have sufficient number of stenographers; we do not have sufficient number of typists; we do not have sufficient number of students with vocational training. And no direction has been given to students to take to these branches, with the result that there is absolute imbalance in the society. The UGC report, though it merely deals with some of the aspects, does not really give any great insight into these.

There is no leadership today in the entire educational system. If we look to pages 4, 5 and 6 of the report, this becomes apparent. The UGC is not only a body which gives grants to different universities and colleges for only a horizontal progress of educational system. They should also try to uplift the standard of education. If you look to pages 4, 5 and 6 of the report, you will find that the amount of grants has risen from Rs. 360.56 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 404.10 crores in 1971-72. You also find that the amount has increased because of the cost of staff—the cost of staff has increased from Rs 55.73 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 102.11 lakhs in 1971-72. What about equipment and books and journals which are most essential for uplifting the standard of education? You find that the cost of equipment has come down from Rs. 99.65 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 83.83 lakhs in 1971-72. The cost of books and journals also has come down from Rs. 74.25 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 40.17 lakhs in 1971-72. If we are spending less everywhere, on equipment, books and journals, how can we expect the standard of education to go up?

[Shri Dineshchandra Goswami]

Similarly, on page 5, we find that the cost of staff has gone up from Rs. 44.70 lakhs to Rs. 113.71 lakhs—almost three times. But on books and journals, the expenditure has come down from Rs. 62.21 lakhs to Rs. 39.01 lakhs and on teachers' training programme from Rs. 9.03 lakhs it has come down to Rs. 3.72 lakhs. If you look at page 6, on staff and maintenance it has registered a small increase but on books and journals as also on equipment the expenditure has gone down. It only indicates that there is a lack of leadership in the University Grants Commission because the UGC has taken the satisfaction that they are increasing spending money for education. But increasingly spending money for Staff or organisational aspects will not make a corresponding increase in the standard of education. For that you have to make a corresponding increase in the allocation of funds for books, journals and research.

Now, with regard to this question of research, unfortunately, there has been no proper research in this country about the educational system. Prof. Madhu Dandavate who is not here now made a reference about teaching in the Universities through the medium of regional languages. Most of the Universities have adopted the regional language as the medium of instruction and it was done at the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellors and others. But, unfortunately, I have to say that they did not take into account the complications of this question. We have seen that in many Universities this question has led to serious difficulties. I therefore, request that more time and money should be spent for research on this question of the study of various subjects through the regional languages.

Again there has been no proper study of the students' indiscipline or the causes of students' unrest to-day. We are saying that there is a lot of indiscipline among the students. We should make a study of this aspect in the context of indiscipline in various other spheres in the country. My personal experience is that the students, if properly mobilised, display a tremendous amount of discipline in moments of crisis.

There has also been a plea that the students should dissociate themselves from politics. This is another aspect in which I want that the University Grants Commission should make a serious study because my own personal feeling is that this statement that the students should keep themselves away from politics is not going to do any real good to this country. This policy of asking the students to keep themselves away from politics, in my view, is being utilised by the political parties through back-door methods to further their own interests as also for agitation purposes and the students have lost the political perspective. If we could really bring into the minds of the students a sense of political perspective, they will be able to contribute to the development of the country in a much greater measure than they are to-day.

Many of our universities have become a play-ground for the traditional forces. We know how things are going on in the Banaras University. We know the state of affairs in the Aligarh University in which you spent a great part of your career and tried to build it. The entire educational system has been very much vitiated by the political parties. We all know about the Delhi University. So, asking the students to keep away from the politics is not really doing any good to the country. In that context, I can say that in

West Bengal the students have never indulged in any regional or emotional agitations. They have kept away in spite of the fact that there is a clamour that the students may really indulge in emotional and regional issues. They have kept above these issues.

In general I have to say regretfully that the students today lack political perspective. In the Independence movement the younger generation—our great leaders are really the products of that great movement—could give a real direction to the country because of their approach to the problems with a political perspective. Therefore, I feel the University Grants Commission should very seriously consider whether this slogan of keeping students out of politics has really done any service to the country or it has done only disservice to the nation.

Today, as I have said the entire educational system has no commitment. We have been saying that there should be democracy, there should be socialism and there should be secularism. But did our educational system teach any one of us as to what is socialism, what is democracy and what is secularism? We are still maintaining the curricula of the British days and what is their curricula? That was only to create a set of clerks to run their administration.

I do not say that they did not serve any purpose because British education and Western education did give opportunity to our people to learn about western liberal thoughts. But it has passed its utility now. In Independent India, our commitment to education must change. We talk of democracy, secularism and socialism, but does our Educational system give any real insight into the concepts? Take for instance democracy itself. I had the opportunity of associating myself with number of students organisations. In most of these gatherings if 10 are on one side and 9 are on the other side the side with 10 say, we are a majority and in democracy our views must prevail, but the spirit of democracy is that simply because somebody has a majority that does not mean that he should ignore the minority. The real essence of democracy is development of human values. The majority in a democracy must take into account the views of the minority and respect their ideas. The majority should keep an open mind and be receive to the views of the minority and be influenced by it. Our education system must teach these aspects to our students.

Let us take another aspect. Almost all our biographies start with the sentence that the person came from a superior caste. With independence our concept of caste has changed. But the textbooks do not reflect it. Even our biographies are being written in such a manner that the students reads the biography feel, I will never be able to come up to the level of that person's stature. Biographies must be written in such a manner that the students will be imbued by that spirit and he will say. Here is a life worth emulating and I can be of that type. The spirit of secularism should be preached but our textbooks are not sufficiently equipped for it and therefore I would beg to submit that there should be research done on these aspects. We should inspire the minds of our boys and girls and the younger generation.

The main purpose of education is to create a sense of confidence in them not a sense of frustration. This is very essential. If a person of the knowledge of the Education Minister is not able to give a new direction, it is with a sense of frustration that I shall have to approach the subject. Under his leadership I am sure we will be able to give a new direction to the educational life of the country.

[Shri Dinesh Chander Goswami]

And I hope when next time we will discuss the report, this report will give a picture, not only of the horizontal development of education but the vertical type of development of education in a substantial measure.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो रही है गणपूर्ति तो करवा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन पर बहस हो रही है और आप कहते हैं गणपूर्ति ही है । आपको पता है लोग बाहर गए हुए हैं और वे आ जायेंगे । इस पर बहस का तो मौका ही नहीं मिल पाता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कम से कम 60 आदमी सुनने वाले तो होने चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा पहले गणपूर्ति करवा दीजिए ।

Let the bell be rung.

A very good suggestion has come that this interpretation should be accepted that while we are only discussing the quorum can be ignored, but at the time of decision the quorum must be there.

Is it all right that the hon. Member can keep on speaking and the bell will be rung?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Nair, you may go on. There is now quorum.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first tell you that the funds that have been allotted to the U.G.C. have slightly been increased. Along with that, it may also be noted that the number of colleges and the number of students too have increased so much that there is a demand for the reform of the educational system in our country.

For 1970-71, the non-Plan expenditure is of the order of Rs. 9.83 crores but the plan expenditure is of the order of Rs. 21.79 crores making a total of Rs. 31.62 crores. For the year 1971-72 the non-plan expenditure is of the order of Rs. 10.37 crores while the plan expenditure is of the order of Rs. 24.23 crores making a total of Rs. 34.60 crores. This meagre amount of Rs. 34.60 crores is provided for the higher education in this vast country of 56 crores of people. How can the U.G.C. look after the higher education with this amount? Naturally, the work of the UGC can at best be done in a half-hearted manner. This makes it difficult for the universities to cope with the directives of the U.G.C. I may point out one instance on the question of pay scales for the college staff. New pay scales are fixed for every five year plan period very liberally and scientifically by the Chairman of the U.G.C. But, the U.G.C. is offering to shoulder 80 per cent of the increase in the emoluments on the condition that the Universities and Colleges would continue to pay the higher scales even after the five-year period. And after this five-year period, the entire burden is passed on to the universities themselves. What can the universities do as they do not have independent income of their own? Many of the universities depend on the Government's assistance or assistance from some public institutions. They cannot have indefinite source of income. The U.G.C. may offer new pay-scales every five year plan period for the teachers but they offer only 80 per cent of the increase in their emoluments. If they say that this is to be implemented by the States, how can they do it? The universities also cannot do it. The management who has got the savings in grants may perhaps do it. I say that the pay-scales suggested by the U.G.C. for the third and fourth Plan periods remain only on paper, leaving the teachers and the students discontented and restive. Where a portion of the increased burden is transferred to the students community by way of

increased tuition fees, they react violently. Whenever the U.G.C. comes forward with new proposals for increase of the salaries of the teaching staff, I request them through you and the Hon. Minister that the U.G.C. do evolve a policy of continuing the aid to pay teachers a reasonable salary. Let them not come forward with new proposals for increase in the emoluments of teaching staff over and over again if they cannot contribute their share on long-term basis.

Now I come to the question of special projects. These are some of the urgent matters which the U.G.C. and the Education Ministry must understand before they undertake such projects. In view of the great difficulties that the Universities are facing, I request that whenever the new projects are allowed every five years they see that they run for the full five years. The fact however is that grants are sanctioned for the new projects for five years but some of them continue uninterrupted for two and even three plan periods. When the project is terminated, the question of retaining the services of the staff comes up. The Universities have no budgetary provision from their own resources to pay the staff who have been recruited for the job. The moment the U.G.C. terminates the grants the employees are to be discharged, as the universities do not have any budget of their own to pay to them. Even if they try to accommodate them, there will be the inconvenient position of the teaching and other staff of the universities taking cudgels against it because their promotion avenues are thereby closed. Ultimately, what happened in the Kerala University in this regard was that hundreds of these people had to be inducted at the lowest level of the services on the lowest scales of salaries in spite of the fact that many of them had put in more than 10 to 15 years of service and were getting high salaries.

Therefore, this question of special projects must be studied and instructions must be given to the effect that only people with a permanent lien should be absorbed in such projects so that the moment the project is over they could go back to their original posts.

Thirdly, where is the question of post-graduate courses. It is a well known fact that the essence of the UGC's approach must be to develop higher education, post-graduate education and expert education. But the UGC merely tells the different universities. 'These are the 10 or 12 post-graduate courses which we would like you to start and we shall help you in regard to them, but you may have as many courses as you want', so much so, there is a plethora of post-graduate courses in most of the universities without the help of the UGC or their supervision or without their laying down hard and fast rules for the admission of students. The result is that the standard of teaching goes down, and the standard of the courses goes down and the standard of coaching also goes down. Apart from the question of the autonomy of the universities, if we were to insist that no university should have post-graduate courses which involve more than a small percentage of the graduates that have passed out of that university, you will get very eminent and competent persons to undertake these post-graduate courses, and the teaching can also become more efficient.

Fourthly, the question of science teaching has been a funny problem. Many of the colleges and universities continue to teach what the professors were taught twenty years ago. Rapid changes in technology, in the scientific field and in every aspect of scientific learning and in the scientific field have been completely ignored and allowed to be by-passed. Therefore, instead of appointing an expert committee once in a blue moon, I would suggest that that there must be a permanent body of experts, eminent experts, attached to the UGC so that every development can be reviewed

[Shri Shreekantan Nair]

and the syllabi can be reviewed and renewed every time a development of a major nature takes place in any part of the world.

Before I conclude, I have got to make a very strong recommendation to the hon. Minister which may not be accepted by most of the Members, and that is in regard to the question of imparting education in the regional language; I would suggest that at the university or post-graduate level, this may be put off for as long as possible, because thereby we shall be creating barriers between universities and universities and the national integration of India itself might suffer. I know that this is a thorny question, and it is not a very popular attitude which I have advocated, but it is a very serious problem which the hon. Minister and the UGC may ponder over before taking a decision.

Lastly, I would submit that feather-brained schemes like "Autonomous Colleges" should not be laid before the students. The UGC should themselves try and experiment the scheme first instead of sending circulars to all the universities that they could adopt it. Otherwise, it will bring chaos into the educational system without bringing in any good results.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the time schedule for discussion of the lock-out in the Indian Airlines. I do not find any time today for it, but I shall fix up tomorrow for this. We shall have this between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. tomorrow. At 4 p.m. tomorrow, we have already fixed the discussion on the ICAR. It is a very tight programme, and this is the only time available for this discussion, and, therefore, I have fixed the discussion on the Indian Airlines lock-out for tomorrow at 3 p.m.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The meeting with the hon. Speaker, Sri Lanka, has been fixed tomorrow at 3 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, this House must keep running. We never stop the House. There is no other time available; this is the only time available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय एक घण्टा तो बहुत कम रक्खा गया है, इसको कम से कम दो घण्टे तो होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री कछवाय कम से कम अपनी एक बात पर तो टिका करें। उन्होंने एक घण्टा कहा उस को कर दिया। अब वह दो घण्टे कहते हैं। बहरहाल इस को देख लेंगे। थोड़ा सा इधर उधर करके एडजस्ट कर देंगे।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I am fully conscious of the economic crisis faced by Government and of the various cuts that have been made in the allocations of the various Ministries. But education is the most important nation-building activity and higher education is catered for by the University Grants Commission. There has been a cut of 30 per cent in its grant for this year with the result that many affiliated colleges have to go without their most urgent needs fulfilled. I would, therefore, request Government to show some consideration to the UGC so that the most important projects which are going may be continued.

The UGC caters for university education and affiliated colleges. The number of students in affiliated colleges is much large than in universities, the percentage being 87 in the former and 13 in the later. But the amount of money that they can spend on the affiliated colleges is very small, practically about one-tenth of the money spent on the other. Of course, I can understand that research is the main occupation of the universities, but the affiliated colleges must not be starved. They also cater for research. I would, therefore, suggest that Government must make a bigger allocation to the UGC, at least to the extent of meeting its more urgent needs. I had a talk with the Minister

this. He was sympathetic. But his hands are tied. Therefore, urgent programmes of the affiliated colleges should not be stopped and some more money should be allotted to the UGC for them.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग गठन कुछ आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को लेकर किया गया था। उस के पीछे भावना यह थी कि देश के अन्दर उच्च शिक्षा का चाहे वह विश्वविद्यालयों में हो, चाहे महाविद्यायलों में हो, ठीक तरह से प्रसार हो और हमारे देश में वह ठीक प्रकार से चले। इसी लिए हम ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और विश्वविद्यालयों को बड़ी स्वायत्तता दी है। आज हमारे देश के अन्दर 80 से ऊपर विश्वविद्यालय हैं और 8 या 9 ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो विश्वविद्यालय का स्तर रखती है। लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि जिन आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को ले कर उन का गठन किया गया था वह पूर्ण हो रही है या नहीं।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जहां शहरों में उच्च शिक्षा का विस्तार हो रहा है वहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्र बिलकुल पिछड़े हुई हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को देखना चाहिए कि क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी हम विश्वविद्यालयों और महविद्यालयों का प्रसार कर सकते हैं। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जितने विश्वविद्यालय या महाविद्यालय बनते हैं वह भी बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही बनते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जनता के लिए उन का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। वहा के लोग उस के लाभ से वंचित रहते हैं। शहरों में, जहां पर बड़ी बड़ी संस्थायें बनाई गई हैं, छात्रों के रहने के लिए जगह नहीं होती हैं, उन के लिए खेलों के एक्सपेरिमेंट के लिए जमीन नहीं मिलती, लेकिन तब भी उन का केन्द्रीकरण शहरों में हो रहा है। आज देश के बड़े बड़े कोने इस प्रकार के पड़े हुए हैं जहां उन का विस्तार होना चाहिए। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इन का विस्तार और विकास ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होना चाहिए जहां पर लोग कृषि में लगे हुए हैं। उन लोगों को भी वहां रहने का कुछ आकर्षण होना चाहिए।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर भी हम अपनी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता दे रहे हैं और बड़ी संस्थाओं का रूप दे रहे हैं, उन से जो नतीजे मिलने चाहिएं वह हमें नहीं मिल रही हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा और वह है राजस्थान के बिरला इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ टेकनोलोजी एंड सायंस का। उसको विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया गया है, और वह दर्जा दिलाया है विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से। आप कह सकते हैं कि वह एक ऐसी संस्था है जिस के सम्बन्ध में विशेष कुछ नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन चूंकि यह संस्था विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की क्रिएटेड है, और उस की छत्रछाया में चल रही है, इस लिए इस की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना मेरा कर्तव्य है। यह सरकार से और दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाओं से, विदेशी एजेंसियों से धन ले कर चलाई जाती है और इस प्रकार से दूकानदारी सी बन गई है। यह बड़े बड़े पैसेवालों के भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बन गई है और करोड़ों रुपयों का गबन वहां साल में होता है, लेकिन यह संस्था शिक्षकों के लिए बूचड़खाना बन चुकी है।

सन् 1964 में इस संस्थान को विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया गया था। उस के बाद इस संस्था का इन्तजाम इतना बिगड़ गया है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। पचासों बड़े बड़े प्रोफेसरों को, जो देश के माने हुए प्रोफेसर हैं, निकाल दिया गया है। वहां पर कोई भी प्रोफेसर या लेक्चरर स्थायी नहीं हैं। सब के सब अस्थायी हैं। चूंकि वहां सब कुछ मनमाने ढंग से होता है इस लिए इस को देख कर दुःख

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

होता है । इस संस्थान को लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से दिया जाता है, लेकिन आयोग यह नहीं देख पाता है कि उस रुपये का उपयोग ठीक ढंग से होता है या नहीं । इस संस्था को फोर्ड फाउंडेशन से और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से रुपया मिलता है । लेकिन सब से आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जितनी बिड़ला कंपनी हैं उन में से किसी से 20 लाख, किसी से 30 लाख और किसी से 50 लाख रुपया सालाना इस संस्थान को रिसर्च के लिए मिलता है, लेकिन रिसर्च के नाम पर वहां एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं होता । सब पया ब्लैक मार्केटिंग या अपने काले धन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है जिस का कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं होता । अगर मंत्री महोदय कहें कि इस के कुछ आंकड़े दिये जायें, कुछ तथ्य दिये जायें तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि वह जांच करने के लिए तैयार हों तो मुझे खुशी होगी और मैं तथ्य देने के लिए तैयार हूं । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां के डाइरेक्टर का अप्वाइंटमेंट बिलकुल गैर-कानूनी तरीके से हुआ है । यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के देखने की बात है कि उन्होंने जिस प्रकार के नियम बनाये हुए हैं उन के हिसाब से प्रोफेसरों का अप्वाईंटमेंट होता है या नहीं, उन का प्रोमोशन होता है या नहीं या उन का स्थायीकरण होता है या नहीं वहां पर डीन किस प्रकार से बनते हैं और किस प्रकार की धांधली वहां चल रही है, इस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

डा० लोकनाथन की चेयरमैनशिप में मीटिंग हुई थी । उस की मीटिंग में कहा गया कि डाइरेक्टर का अप्वाइंटमेंट गलत हुआ है । वहां इस बात को चेलेंज किया गया था कि डाइरेक्टर का अप्वाइंटमेंट कानून के हिसाब से हुआ है या नहीं और इस को बिड़ला बोर्ड पर छोड़ दिया गया था । उन्होंने कहा कि हमने अपने ऐडवोकेट से राय ले ली है और उस का अप्वाइंटमेंट सही हुआ है । आप ने सुना होगा कि एक महीने पहले इन्हीं बातों को ले कर, धन के गबन को लेकर, मिस-मैनेजमेंट को लेकर, डाइरेक्टर के अप्वाइंमेंट को ले कर, प्रोफेसरों के साथ धांधली को ले कर यह संस्थान करीब एक महीने तक बन्द रहा और उस के दस बारह छात्रों को पन्द्रह रोज के लिए भूख हड़ताल पर बैठना पड़ा । आखिर में क्यों लाठीचार्ज हुआ, क्यों युनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में पुलिस बुलाई गई और इस तरह की दूसरी बात हुई । यह सब संस्थान के मिसमैनेजमेंट की बजह से हुआ । बहुत से डीनों को अपनी मर्जी से हटा दिया गया । आप कहें तो मैं उन के नाम दे सकता हूं, लेकिन चूंकि नाम देना यहां पर अच्छा नहीं होता, इस लिए मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इन सब बातों को देख । हमारे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इन बातों को देखना चाहिए, लेकिन वह अपने कर्तव्य से बिलकुल परे है । इस लिए इस प्रकार की स्वायत्त संस्थाय बन और बननी चाहिएं, हम उन का स्वागत करते हैं । लेकिन वह बनने के बाद ठीक से काम करें यह देखना हमारा कर्तव्य है । आज इन संस्थाओं के अध्यापक और डाइरेक्टर किस प्रकार की ऐक्टिविटीज में आपने आप को इन्वाल्व कर देते हैं, उस को देख कर हमें शर्म आती है । वहां देश के विभिन्न कोनों से बच्चे और बच्चियां आ कर पढ़ती हैं । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां के डाइरेक्टर ने लड़कों का स्ट्राइक फेल हो जाये इस के लिए लड़कियों के पिता के नाम से टेलिग्राम दिये हैं । कोई बाप अपनी बेटी के खिलाफ इस प्रकार के लांछन बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता । मैं आप को एक तार पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । एक गार्जियन को उस की बेटी के खिलाफ यह तार दिया गया है :

"Your daughter actively involved in smuggling boys into girls' hostels. Come immediately and take her away"

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की बात नहीं हुई । यह बिलकुल गलत बात है, लेकिन लड़कियों पर इस तरह के लांछन लगाये जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कीजिये ।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमिशन जो बनाया गया है वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पा रहा है । हम ने इस प्रकार का सफेद हाथी पाल कर रखा है, जिस पर इतना धन खर्च होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें । मैं थोड़ा सा और पढ़ना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट में जो बात है आप उन पर हां बोलें । एक जनरल बहस यहां पर लाने की बात नहीं है ।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं ।

ग्वालियर रेयोन ने बीस लाख रुपये 1972–73 में इनको दिए और यह कहा :

"Your company has contributed **Rs. 20 lakhs to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science in Pilani."**

मैं इसको इसलिए कोट करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का रुपया वहां कम्पनी के एकाउंट में तो दिखाया जाता है लेकिन यहां एकाउंटस में दर्ज नहीं होता है । इस प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपये का गबन होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस ओर ध्यान दे । इस शिक्षण संस्थान की जांच करके इसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितना समय इसके लिए रखा गया था उससे भी ज्यादा ले लिया गया है । मिनिस्टर साहब को कितना समय चाहिए ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० डा० नुरुल हसन) : आधा घंटा ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are a few Members; each may take five minutes.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade): I am really glad to take part in the discussion on the report of the UGC for the years 1971-72. Before I come to the report, may I say a word about the UGC? Our UGC was constituted in accordance with the pattern of the UGC in England. In England there are only ten universities, about 300 colleges and about three lakhs of college students whereas in accordance with the report in India there are 95 universities, 3896 colleges and 32,62,314 college students. I doubt whether one institution is sufficient to meet the needs of such a huge number of universities and colleges and the all round development of nearly 33 lakh students I have seen principals and staff of the colleges and universities from Kerala and other places in the South coming to New Delhi to meet the authorities of the UGC to get their grants and loans sanctioned and their grievances redressed. I request you to start at least two more units of the UGC, one in Madras for the South Indian Universities and another in Calcutta for the Eastern States.

Education is even now a State subject. The policies of higher education are decided by the Central Government; grants are also given by the Central Government. The State Governments are not in a position to meet the expenses on college education,

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

or to develop national education. Education upto the higher secondary should be with the State Government; higher education or collegiate edution should be made a Central subject.

UGC has started a few Central Universities spending several crores of rupees. UGC has spent Rs. 12 crores over the Delhi University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University. All the Central Universities are in North India. Why not one of them at east could be started in the South India. Kerala stands first in the matter of literacy and hence I request the Government to start a Central University in Kerala. UGC is found to be partial in the matter of distribution of grants to various universities. It is reported that the UGC has given Rs. 56 crores to 74 universities. At the same time Rs. 7 crores were given to five Central Universities. The Jawaharlal Nehru university alone has been given Rs. 6.5 crores last year. It is rather painful to see the step-motherly attitude taken by the UGC towards the South Indian universities. This policy has to be changed.

The report speaks clearly that the UGC is giving more importance to quantity rather than to quality of education. Accordaing to the report of the Indian Education Commission, the total number of college students in the year 1965-66 were eleven lakhs. The Commission says that India can absorb only 22 lakhs of persons during 1975-76 and 42 lakhs in 1985-86. The wonder is that there are 33 lakhs of college students even at present, which is thirty per cent more than what we need. But the economic growth rate of our nation is only 4 per cent. This disparity is one of the causes for the voilent situation prevailing in the field of higher education. The system of education should be changed *in toto*. The out-dated examination system also should be brought under modification.

From the report, we understand that a majority of the students are studying in affiliated colleges. The grants given to affiliated colleges have increased. Well and good. The UGC is giving aid to staff quarters teachers' hostels, book banks etc. But the amount allotted for research and teachers' training should be substantially increased. The disparity in the salary of the college teachers and university teachers should be abolished.

I hope the present U.G.C. can do a lot of improvement in the field of education. Our Education Minister is a scholar. The Chairman of the U.G.C. is an experinced man. The Commission members are also veterans in the field of education Hence I expect a bright future for our education under the present set-up.

MR. SPEAKER: Since there are a few more members to speak, I have extended the time. I hope members will be brief and not grab the time of others. The minister will reply at 2.30 P.M.

12.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION Re. ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1970-71 AND 1971-72—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will continue discussion on the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for hoving me this time.

Sir, education can be called safely the elixir of our social life, mritasaujeevani. Here I would like to quote what our learned Minister for Education said on the 26th November 1969, in the debate on the University Grants Commission. He said:

> "The University Grants Commission is not given adequate funds to play its expected role. The funds allotted to the University Grants Commission are ridiculously low."

I personally feel, the University Grants Commission today is only a disbursing authority of funds to different colleges. But it must be a policy-making body as such which should guide the policies of universities and different colleges.

If I bring your attention to the sad plight that certain universities are suffering form today, I shall refer to the University of Calcutta which is one of the biggest universities in the world. This is what Lord Curzon, hundred years before, said about the Calcutta University:

> "It is not a collection of buildings; it is scarcely even a sight; it is a body that controls courses of study and set examination papers for the pupils of affiliated colleges. They are not part of it."

Hundred years after, in 1962, Sir Eric Ashby said about the same Calcutta University:

> "With a few notable exceptions, they (Indian universities) remain examining bodies and their students naturally regard success in examinations as the sole end of an undergraduate career."

This is about the Uuniversity of Calcutta which controls 2 lakhs of students.

If I bring to your notice a fact, the University is spread over the whole city. The main office of the Controller of Examinations is in one street called Vidhansarani: the Answer Papers section, godown, record, etc. is in Darbhanga Building; the Diploma certificate section is in Centenary Building and the Confidential section in Hazara Road. If the Controller wants to meet the Vice-Centenary Building and the Confior more; if another officer, say, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor who is in Darbhanga Building wants to meet the Vice-Chancellor, he has to do the same thing. That is why, the Education Commission had said a few years ago that it should be a campus life where every can have mutual discussions, mutual discourses and mutual relations with one another. Dr. Kothari said in his Convocation Address at the Roorkee University students and professors should do some field work.

If I bring your attention to the present type of education which is operating in China, you will be just surprised that what Gandhi said before, that one should have some relation with basic life, what he called basic education, or Dr. Kothari said that the professors and students should have some relation with reality in life, is what is happening in China. In China, 1,50,000 students who were entering the higher course of study were asked to do at least 2-3 years work in the field with peasants and with workers Why? Because they are the part and parcel of social life; they are the part and parcel of the economic life of the world. If they are not in touch with the social and economic life, then education becomes immaterial and incomplete.

Then we should have sufficient time to look into the Adult Education about which the University Grants Commission has also made certain recommendations. The University Grants Commission grant 75 per cent funds for Adult Education to the universities and 25 per cent is to be given by the universities. It is a very sorry state of affairs that our country has not made sufficient progress in the field of Adult Education.

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

Now, I would like to refer to my own State Orissa. The University Grants Commission Members had visited the Sambhalpur University, the Utkal University and the Brahampoore University. But nothing tangible has come out of their tour. So, I reiterate that the U.G.C. should not be partial to some universities and close their eyes to other universities. Probably, they are more concerned with the Jawaharlal Nehru University to which they have already granted more than Rs. 6 crores. The quantum of grant which is given to the Delhi University is also much more compared to other standing universities in our country.

Even then, when I was talking to the Dean of the Students' Welfare of the Delhi University, a few days ago, he said, 'The amount is a very paltry sum." I appreciate his idea. It is really a paltry sum. That is why I say, the hon. Minister may kindly consider to put more funds at the disposal of the University Grants Commission.

One of the activities of the U.G.C. is to sponsor international co-operation. You will be surprised to know this. I am making a sensational disclosure on the floor of the House today that an Israeli professor was invited to the Delhi University only two months ago and he delivered a series of lectures. He made a political den in the campus of the Delhi University. How could it escape the attention of our special branch, of our intelligence and of our learned Minister who is heading the Education Ministry?

The position today in the country is that everybody wants to pass an examination only to get into a job. In other words, education has become job-oriented. That is why I say that the education should be such that it brings a 'harmonious development between mind and soul' as Plato said many centuries ago. The education should be philosophical having reality with the philosophic life in India, with our culture and tradition, or it should deal with material life. Unfortunately our education today is neither traditional nor material.

I want to bring one more aspect of the U.G.C. to the attention of our Minister. The U.G.C. grants sufficient funds to certain universities to continue research. The Political Science Department of Banaras Hindu University is one such university which got more than Rs. 1,50,000 from the U.G.C. to develop research work. The person who is conducting the research there—the Head of this Department—, Dr. K. V. Rao, is now in such a sad state of affairs that he is going to resign. During 35 long years, between 1928 and 1963, the Political Science Department created only two Ph.D.s, but during this professor's time, hardly nine years, there have been 12 Ph.D.s. Now the University clique is such that such a learned professor has become a victim of conspiracy and he is going to be thrown out of the University.

Therefore, the policy should be such that it can bring about a harmonious blending between different departments, between the Vice Chancellor and the teachers and between the teachers and the pupils, so that the education given in our country today is shaped according to the demand and need of the country.

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Reports of the University Grants Commission.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

During the past two and half decades, many Education Ministers have come and gone. It is common knowledge that immediately after a new Education Minister assumes Office he declares that radical reforms must be brought about in the country's educational system. I am sorry to say that such declarations have so far been consigned to national archives. The University Grants Commission, which is the apex body for higher education, has not cared to translate the declarations of the Education Ministers into action-oriented programmes. The higher education in our country still does not reflect the hopes and aspirations of the future citizens of our nation.

There are 86 Universities and 3896 Colleges in which 35 lakh students are undergoing courses of higher education. I need not repeat the growing unrest among the student community. The basic reason for this unhappy state of affairs is the uncertain future for the younger generation. After completing the higher education, the students do not know what is in store for them. Naturally they are frustrated. Consequently, they are not able to put their heart and soul in their studies. Their frustration and helplessness leads them to violent activities.

I am sorry to say that the U.G.C. has so far not gone in detail into the causes of student unrest in our country. I am afraid that the U.G.C. remains content with the disbursal of grants to the Universities and Colleges. Here also, the U.G.C. cannot derive full satisfaction of having done justice to its duties. You know, Sir, that adequate funds are not placed at the disposal of the U.G.C. by the Education Ministry. While it is claimed by the Government that the national income has gone up, the allotment to education does not seem to increase in the same proportion as the increase in the national income. Whenever the Government propose certain economy measures, the first victim is the Demands of the Education Ministry. I would request the hon. Minister of Education that he should exert himself to get the maximum money at least in the Fifth Year Plan. I want to remind the Government that the future of the country will be bleak if adequate funds are not allotted for education. Education is the corner-stone of all our developmental activities. If the needs of the future citizens of our country are neglected, naturally the growing student unrest will engulf the entire country.

The U.G.C. should also ensure, besides disbursing the grants, that the grants are utilised properly for the purposes for which they were sanctioned. I doubt very much whether the U.G.C. has ever taken follow-up action after the grants had been sanctioned. The amenities for higher education are woefully lacking in our country. This is also one of the primary causes for student unrest. The U.G.C. will be well advised to make a thorough and complete study of the amenities that are required by the students in our country and prepare a time-bound programme for providing the minimum amenities to them. In the interest of the well-being of the nation, the Government should also unreservedly place at the pisposal of the U.G.C. adequate funds.

Before I conclude, I will refer to another important point. During November 19—21, 1972, there were violent clashes between the Police and the students in Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu. The Police atrocities resulted in the death of a student Prof. Srinivasan was also assaulted by the Police. The one-man Commission of the District and Sessions

[Shri S. D. Somasundram]

Judge which inquired into the chain of events in Palayamkottai has indicted the Police for its excesses on the unarmed students. Similarly, the Inquiry Commission which went into clashes between the students and the Police on December 2, 3, 4, 1972 in the Clives Hostel, Tiruchirappalli has held that there was no justification for the Police to enter the Clive's Hostel, Tiruchirappalli and to indulge in indiscriminate and brutal lathi-charge on the unwary students. If the U.G.C. want to acquaint itself with the problems of student community, if the U.G.C want to stand by the student community, if the UG.C. want to protect the portals of higher education from being vitiated by the Police, a representative of the U.G.C. should be associated with the Inquiry Commissions appointed by the State Governments. Then only the U.G.C. will be enabled to formulate meaningful programmes for the entire student community in our country.

I would in the end say that the U.G.C. should convert itself into an active policy-making body for higher education, instead of remaining merely as an aid-distributing agency.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : कोई भी समाज या संस्था अच्छे, चरित्रवान और कर्तव्य परायण व्यक्तियों से बनती है और इसका आधार केवल शिक्षा ही है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय को अधिक से अधिक धन देने की व्यवस्था भारत सरकार को करनी चाहिए। अन्य मंत्रालयों से कम महत्व का यह मंत्रालय नहीं है। इसी से अच्छे नागरिक बनते हैं और अच्छे नागरिकों से ही देश उठता है।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन के चेयरमैन और शिक्षा मंत्री को मैं बधाई देता हूं। इस के कालेजेज देश भर में बढ़े हैं। पढ़े लिखे लड़कों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ये पढ़े लिखे लड़के नौकरी की मांग करते हैं। हम कालेज में जाते हैं ज्ञान की वृद्धि के लिए और ज्ञान की वृद्धि के बाद अपने अंदर इतना आत्म-विश्वास होना चाहिए कि हम अपनी जीविका को चला सकें। इस के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन से कि कम से कम आज जो लड़कों की भीड़ निकलती है, जो नौकरी चाहते हैं, ऐसा न हो कर के हर कालेज में इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो, उन के लैब्स इतने अच्छे हों, उन के टेकनिकल साधन इतने अच्छे हों, उस के अन्दर अच्छे अच्छे पुस्तकालय हों ताकि वहां से हजारों की संख्या में जो ऐसे पढ़े लिखे लड़के निकलते हैं उन में चार पांच भी ऐसे निकले जिन के अन्दर आत्म-विश्वास हो, जो आत्म-संयमी हों, जो अपना प्रोजेक्ट लगा सकें क्योंकि एक भी पढ़ा लिखा लड़का अगर अपना प्रोजेक्ट लगा लेगा तो हजारों को नौकरी दे सकता है। तो ऐसे लड़कों को निकालने की जरूरत है। क्वालिटी ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्वान्टिटी भी बढ़े लेकिन उसके साथ क्वालिटी ज्यादा भी बढ़नी चाहिये इस के ऊपर भी हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि मातृभाषा में हमारी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा अवश्य होनी चाहिये। उस के साथ साथ हमारी जो भारतीय भाषायें हैं जो अपने अपने क्षेत्र में मातृभाषा है, उनकी तरफ भी यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमीशन को ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि मातृभाषा के अंदर हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति और साहित्य छिपा हुआ है। इसी के ऊपर जो हमारी शिक्षा आधारित होगी वह शिक्षा हमारे देश को आगे बढ़ाएगी उस के लिये चाहे बंगला हो, तमिल हों तेलगू हों और हमारा जो उपेक्षित क्षेत्र है भोजपुरी का उसमें 8 करोड़ लोग भोजपुरी भाषा बोलते है, तो हमारी भाषा के उत्थान के ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये जिस में कि हमारे क्षेत्र की और हमारे देश की आत्मा छिपी हुई है, संस्कृति छिपी हुई है साहित्य छिपा हुआ है।

वहां बड़े-बड़े विद्वान हुए, राजेन्द्र बाबू हुए, जयप्रकाश बाबू हुए, डा० गणेशी हुए। उन की तादाद में हमारे नौजवानों को प्रेरणा मिले, उन्हें इस बात का क्षोभ हो कि उनके अंदर क्या चीज थी जो हमें नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिये यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन को इस के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिये। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की सिफारिश को हमने देखा है लेकिन उसमें इस पर कहीं ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। दूसरी बात हमारी मातृ भाषा को बोलने वाले बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बाहर विदेशों में भी है। तो उन के साहित्यकारों, कलाकारों और विद्वानों को अपने यहां के साहित्यकारों, कलाकारों और विद्वानों के सम्पर्क में आने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाय जिस में उन का आपस में इस विषय में आदान प्रदान हो सके। यह सम्पर्क उन के बीच में बना रहे इस के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि देश विकसित हो और एक उन्नत देश बन सके। साथ ही साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन ने कालिजों की संख्या बढ़ाई है, वहां हमारे संविधान में निहित जो नीति है, उस पर काम नहीं हुआ है। हमारे उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों की अभी भी उपेक्षा की गई है। आप ने नियम बनाया है कि जो कालिज खोलेंगे और तीन साल तक चलायेंगे, उन के बाद उन को ग्रान्ट मिलेगी लेकिन जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र है, जहां कोई साधन नहीं है, न उद्योगपति हैं और न कोई उद्योग है, वहां वे किसी कालिज को किस तरह से तीन साल तक चला सकेंगे जो विकसित क्षेत्र हैं, जो साधन सम्पन्न क्षेत्र है, जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, वहां युनीवर्सिटीज की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है, लेकिन जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं वहां कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। प्रदेश सरकारों के पास साधन नहीं है, वे खोलने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इस लिये भारत सरकार को ऐसे स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने चाहियें। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र जैसे बलिया, आजमगढ़ आदि से पटना 100 मील है, गोरखपुर 100 मील, वाराणसी 100 मील इस क्षेत्र को बहुत कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप बलिया में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलें, कालिजों को ग्रान्ट देने के संबंध में अपने नियमों को ढीला करें।

बलिया में लड़कियों का एक डिग्री कालिज खोला गया 5 वर्ष हो गये अभी तक उस को ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जा रही है। पूर्वी क्षेत्र लड़कियों की शिक्षा में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और हम सब चाहते हैं कि स्त्री शिक्षा का प्रसार हो, फिर भी पता नहीं क्यों ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जा रही है जहां बाढ़ आती है। जहां अनेकों नदियां है, जहां बाढ़ से कालिज के भवन गिर जाते हैं। उसकी सहायता के लिये हम मंत्रालय और युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन से अनुरोध करते है। फिर भी कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती। कमीशन को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार की वालंट्री स्कीम है उस के अन्तर्गत हम सप्लाई करते है उस में इतनी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है कि तीन चार हजार रुपये खर्च हो जाते है, फिर भी कुछ नहीं मिलता, गरीब विद्यार्थियों को उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। राज्य सरकारें भी इस में कोई सहायता नहीं करती है, उन के पास स्कीम भेजते हैं तो वे भी यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के पास नहीं भेजती हैं, क्योंकि उन को मैचिंग ग्रान्ट देनी पड़ती है। स्टेट्स के पास साधन नहीं है, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के मिलने वाले उस क्षेत्र के लिए जो बार्डर पर है, पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, उन कालिजों के लिए मैचिंग ग्रान्ट की कठिनाई की वजह से वे रिकमेण्ड नहीं करते।

हमारे क्षेत्र में हरिजनों की संख्या अधिक है, लेकिन आज तक एक भी हरिजन छात्रावास वहां नहीं बना। सवर्णों के अन्दर उन के प्रति नफरत पैदा हो रही है, वे

(श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद)

सोचते हैं कि ये लोग कैसे प्रमोशन पा रहे हैं, न पढ़े-लिखे हैं और न योग्य हैं, फिर भी इन को अवसर मिल रहे हैं। इसलिए हरिजनों को पढ़ाने के लिए, उन का जो कोटा रिजर्व किया गया है उस को पूरा करने के लिए उन को मुकाबले में लाने के लिए, उन के अन्दर योग्यता बढ़ाने के लिए हमें पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए और इसके लिए हरिजन छात्रावास खोलना चाहिए। लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास खोलने के नियमों में ढील देनी चाहिए।

यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन में उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र का कोई सदस्य नहीं है—इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि एक सदस्य इस कमीशन में अवश्य लेना चाहिए ताकि वह हमारी समस्याओं को ठीक प्रकार से कमीशन के सामने रख सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि कमीशन में एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर ऐसे प्रदेश जहां दो प्रदेश एक साथ मिलते हों, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले, जो बार्डर एरिया है, ऐसे क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में विचार करे और सैन्टर इन को अपने हाथ में ले।

हमारे यहां जो एग्रीकल्चर कालिज है—उस के सम्बन्ध में आप के मुखर्जी साहब वहां गये थे। वहां पर डिग्री कालिज है, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कालिज है, लेकिन उसका फार्म 20 मील की दूरी पर है, क्योंकि गंगा घाघरा के कटाव के कारण वहां भूमि नहीं मिलती है। कालिज के लिए समीप में फार्म चाहिए, उसके लिए पैसा चाहिए उसका प्रबंध भी किया लेकिन आप के अफसर कहते हैं कि इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसी तरह से वहां पर किसानों के लिए बीज तथा जमीन आदि की जांच के लिए लेबोरेट्री चाहिए — इस तरफ़ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां किसानों को सहायता मिल सके।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन जितना काम कर रहा है, वह काफ़ी अच्छा है, लेकिन जहां तक अनुदान की बात है — इतना कम रुपया उन के हाथ में रहता है कि बहुत सी दरखवास्तों पर वे अमल नहीं कर सकते। मैंने देखा है काफ़ी कालिजों की तरफ से उन के पास दरखवास्तें आती हैं, हम लोगों ने भी बहुत सी दरखवास्तें फार्वर्ड की हैं, वे चाहते भी हैं कि उन की मदद की जाय, लेकिन मदद कर नहीं सकते, क्योंकि पैसा बहुत कम है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगले साल जब बजट पेश किया जाय तो वे अपने मित्रों से कहें कि पढ़े-लिखों के लिए कुछ ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने टीचरों की बात कही। मैं भी चाहता हूं—चाहे कोठारी कमीशन की सिफारिशें हों या सेन कमीशन की सिफारिशें हों, उन को लागू किया जाना चाहिए। कोठारी कमीशन की सिफारिशें तो कहीं कहीं लागू हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन सेन कमीशन की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार को क्या कहना है —मैं मंत्री जी से सुनना चाहता हूं।

सेन कमीशन ने तो टीचर्स के बारे में ही कुछ बातें तय की हैं, लेकिन जो नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ है, जो सेन्ट्रल यूनीवर्सिटीज में काम करते हैं, दूसरे कालिजिज में काम करते हैं, उनकी सुनवाई के लिए अभी तक कोई परपोर्ट नहीं निकली है। मैं मंत्री जी की मारफत यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं—दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी के कर्मचारियों की तरफ से आप के पास कुछ मांगें आई हैं, केवल उन की तरफ़ से ही नहीं, बनारस, अलीगढ़, पटना और दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटीज के कर्मचारियों की तरफ से भी मांग आई हैं कि उनको सैन्ट्रल पे-स्केल्ज, जो पे-कमीशन ने रिकमेण्ड किये हैं, मिलने चाहियें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में काफ़ी आन्दोलन हुए, कुछ मुजाहरे भी

किये गये—यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के सामने । हम चाहते हैं कि जब ये सैन्ट्रल यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं तो यूनीवर्सिटीज के कर्मचारियों का हक है कि उन को भी उतना ही पैसा मिले जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलता है । मुझे खुशी है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की तरफ से एक कमेटी भी बनी है, जिस के प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर साहब चेयरमैन हैं और वे इस बात की जांच करेंगे कि इस को कहां तक लागू किया जा सकता है और कितनी जल्दी हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम को जल्दी किया जाय, क्योंकि वे कर्मचारी काफी उत्तेजित हैं, उन की उत्तेजना को कम करने की कोशिश की जाय ।

एक चीज जो तमाम यूनीवर्सिटीज के कर्मचारियों को काफी उत्तेजित कर रही है—वह यह है कि वे इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के परिधि में नहीं आते है । सारे देश में जब यूनियनें हैं और मैं यहां के वाइस चांसलर को धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने यहां के कर्मचारियों की यूनियन को रिकगनाइज भी किया है, तो इन को उससे बाहर क्यों रखा गया है । आज जब सब तरफ आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं, हम नहीं चाहते विश्वविद्यालयों में भी हड़तालें हों चाहे विद्यार्थियों की हो या मास्टरों की हों या कर्मचारियों की हों । हम चाहते हैं कि वहां पर शान्ति बनी रहे और बार-बार यूनीवर्सिटी को बन्द करने की नौबत न आये । लेकिन जब इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट के अनुसार वे इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत नहीं आते हैं । में प्रोफेसर नूरल हसन साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं —वे प्रजातन्त्र के उसूलों में विश्वास करते हैं, कम से कम इस बात की कोशिश करें कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री आप के मंत्रालय से पूछे कि क्या इन को इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत लेना चाहिए या नहीं लेना चाहिए, तो आप मेहरबानी कर के कहें कि लेना चाहिए । इस एक्ट के लागू होने के बाद इन हड़तालों को बन्द किया जा सकता है और सारे मामलों को आपस में बातचीत कर के, आर्बिट्रेशन के जरिये तय किया जा सकता है ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मास्टरों के बारे में आप दोबारा सोचें । अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के माध्यमिक शिक्षकों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई गई हैं, लेकिन वे अभी भी इतनी कम हैं कि उसका कम्पैरिजन दूसरी जगहों से नहीं किया जा सकता ।

अन्त में, मैं टैक्स्ट बुक्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि टैक्स्ट बुक्स में बड़े बड़े नेताओं की जीवनियां रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन आप विश्वास कीजिए —जीवनियां पढ़ते पढ़ते आज कल के बच्चे इतने तंग आ गये हैं कि अगर आप किसी बच्चे से पूछें तो मुश्किल से वह अपने पिताजी का नाम बता सकेगा, अन्य किसी का नाम उसे याद नहीं है । इतने लोगों की जीवनियां वह कहां तक पढ़ेगा । इतनी किताबें हो गई हैं कि बच्चे का वजन 13 सेर है तो किताबों का वजन 14 सेर है, बच्चा झुका चला जा रहा है । किताबों का वजन ज्यादा है । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स को देख कर बनाया जाये ताकि बच्चे के दिमाग पर ऐसा असर न हो कि वह पढ़ने से ही दूर भागे ।

मैं आशा करता हूं मंत्री जी हमारे तीनों सवालों का जवाब देंगे—एक तो पे-कमिशन की रिकमेण्डेशंस का एम्प्लीमेन्टेशन हो रहा है या नहीं, दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के मातहत वर्कमेन की डिफनीशन में वे आते हैं या नहीं और तीसरी बात यह

(श्री एस एम बनर्जी)

है कि इसकी को हालत को सुधारने की कोशिश की जाये ।

मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House had earlier agreed that the hon. Minister should be called at 2.30 p.m., but some hon Members are still wanting to speak....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): There are still four or five more Members wanting to speak. You may give them five minutes each.

श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय, आपने मुझको विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के 1970-71, 1971-72 के प्रतिवेदनों पर जो अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिए आज मैं आपको विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं समय के इतने अभाव में आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं बहुत सूत्र में अपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा, भाष्य नहीं करूंगा । जिससे इस सदन का समय नष्ट न हो ।

विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक तथा असम से गुजरात तक शिक्षा की दृष्टि से जो भी उपेक्षित और अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना को वरीयता प्रदान की जाये । मैं मन्त्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना का निर्णय लिया है । इसके लिए मैं उन्हें हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं । वे कह रहे हैं उन्होंने ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है । लेकिन इस प्रकार के जो भी निर्णय अविकसित क्षेत्रों में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए जायेंगे उसकी हम सराहना करेंगे--चाहे वह निर्णय केन्द्र का हो या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का हो ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा का सही अर्थ है शिक्षार्थी का सर्वांगीण विकास करना । सर्वांगीण विकास की जहां तक बात है वह तभी सम्भव है जब कि शिक्षार्थी को नैतिक, चारित्रिक, शारीरिक तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाये । आज देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की जो समस्या है उसका यही कारण है कि विश्व विद्यालयों से जो छात्र निकलते हैं उनके मन में एक निराशा और कुंठा की भावना रहती है । यदि उनके लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जो आज विश्वविद्यालयों में जो अनुशासनहीनता विद्यमान है वह सदा के लिए समाप्त हो जायेगी । साथ ही जब तक किसी देश में वहां के विद्यार्थियों को चारित्रिक और नैतिक शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है तब तक राष्ट्र के चरित्र का निर्माण नहीं होता है। और जबतक राष्ट्र के चरित्र का निर्माण नहीं होगा तब तक हम देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय नहीं दिला सकेंगे । साथ ही साथ जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता की कल्पना है वह पूरी नहीं होगी और राष्ट्र का विकास जो हम करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस दृष्टि से पाठय-क्रमों में व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है जिससे राष्ट्र के चारित्रिक एवं नैतिक स्तर को उठाया जा सके ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आयोग के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता

के सम्बन्ध में जो कार्य किये गये हैं उसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए जो धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है उसमें वृद्धि की जाये जिससे राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा, अखण्डता और प्रभुसत्ता की दिशा में हमारे छात्रों का मनोबल ऊंचा उठ सके। इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता की जो भावना है वह अधिक तीव्रता के साथ बलवती हो सकेगी।

मान्यवर, भारत के संविधान के अनुसार हमने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा ग्रुप में स्वीकार किया है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को लेकर इस प्रकार से कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाया जाये जिससे देश में विघटन की स्थिति पैदा हो परन्तु जब हमने संविधान के द्वारा हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा स्वीकार किया है तो हमें उस दिशा में हर सम्भव प्रयत्न भी करने चाहिए। आज रजत-जयन्ती का वर्ष समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् भी हिन्दी की जो स्थिति है वह अत्यन्त निराशाजनक है। हमें विश्वास है कि जब तक राष्ट्र-भाषा नहीं होगी तब तक न राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता हो सकती है और न विश्व जनसमुदाय के सामने हम अपना मस्तक ऊंचा करके खड़े हो सकते हैं।

साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित जन जातियां है, अल्पसंख्यक, हरिजन एवं महिलायें हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाये क्योंकि युगों तक बराबर उनका शोषण होता रहा है। उन्हें विशेष सहायता देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सांस्कृतिक विनिमय के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक लगभग 28 देशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक करार हैं, 14 देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक विनिमय के कार्यक्रम हैं और 25 देशों के साथ हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा सांस्कृतिक करार की वार्ता चल रही है। हमारा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के द्वारा जो हमारे विद्वान अध्यापक आदि उन देशों में भेजे जाते हैं, उन सारे देशों में जिनके साथ हमारे इस प्रकार के सम्बन्ध हैं, उनमें लोगों को भेजा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, वह जो हमारे मित्र अरब देश हैं जिनके साथ सदैव ही हमारे प्रगाढ़ सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, विशेष रूप से हमारे मित्र देश सोवियत रूस और बंगला देश हैं, हम कह सकते हैं कि जब हमारा विश्व बंधुत्व का सिद्धान्त है और हमने वसुधैव कुटुबकम की बात स्वीकार की है तो हमारा अनुरोध है कि यदि हम अपने सांस्कृतिक विनिमय के कार्यक्रम को वहां बढ़ाये तो ऐसा समय निकट भविष्य में आ सकता है जब विश्व के समस्त देशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकते हैं। हमारी समझ में हमारे मंत्रालय के लिए वह स्वर्णकाल होगा। हम आशा करते हैं मंत्री जी अपने कार्यकाल में ही इस स्वर्णकाल को लाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूं :

हयात लेके चलो, कायनात ले के चलो,
चलो तो सारे जमाने को साथ ले के चलो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): If you look at the last year's report, you will find a considerable increase in the numbers of students, colleges and universities. We are having more education. I think we should have better education. The standard of education must be raised.

If we look around, we find student unrest rampant and arson and gheraoes galore. To curb these destruc-

[Shri Dhamankar]

tive tendencies, we should raise the standard of education. I request the hon. Minister to give some guidelines to the U.G.C They cannot be simply spectators. They are a competent body which should give guidelines to curb all these tendencies .

There is increase in post-graduate centres in different universities. I welcome it. But we must also look to the need of medical education. Otherwise, the evil of capitation fees which is increasing every year will go on unchecked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is medical education within the purview of the U.G.C.?

SHRI DHAMANKAR: No. But I want to suggest that capital grants, as given to Aligarh and Varanasi, should be given to different universities to start medical colleges. Otherwise the evil of capitation fees to the tune of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 will grow. So we must increase the number of medical colleges and give facilities for the same.

The U.G.C. is giving considerable help to colleges. But the principle it; the bigger the college, the bigger the grant. Actually, smaller colleges situated in backward areas conducted by backward class people, Harijans and Adivasis should be encouraged. A college with 1,500 students can be self-sufficient, but one with 300 will find it difficult to make both ends meet. The Education Commission has clearly stated that the minimum number should be 1,000; colleges which have less than this number should be encouraged by assistance to increase the number. They should be helped to grow.

Summer institutes are conducted by various universities. But there is no overall supervision. Even retired teachers are admitted to make up the minimum number and nobody supervises the work. It should be entrusted to a board of studies of different universities; they should supervise and evaluate the work of the summer institutes; otherwise, they become summer resorts.

The old estimates prepared some ten years ago for assessing the cost of construction have become old and must be revised. They were calculated on the basis of Rs. 15—20 per square foot of construction; the actual cost now is Rs. 35—40 per square foot. The estimates should be revised accordingly and the grant from the UGC should be increased correspondingly.

The UGC is giving substantial grants for teachers' hostels. This is very necessary because a migratory teacher staying somewhere about, say, Bombay a who travels six hours a day in a local train to and fro cannot do justice to his job. If teachers can be accommodated in the college campus by giving assistance to colleges for teachers' hostels, that will definitely enhance the standard of education.

Lastly I would like to mention one point and that is about my constituency, Bhiwandi, where a Harijan-Girijan Samaj Unnathi Mandal, run by Harijan Adivasi boys is doing very good constructive work in educational activites. It is running about 20 institutions, balawadis and primary schools, and one college also. If they are treated at par with other colleges, it becomes very difficult. We were given an assurance by the Central Government for financial grant when Dr. Chandrasekhar was the Minister for Social Welfare. But nothing has been done. It becomes very difficult for these boys to go and collect the matching grant. Either the University Grants Commission should allot more grants to the colleges run by backward people or in the backward areas, or the percentage of public

contribution should be reduced to 10 per cent. In some cases it is 50 per cent matching grant. I would request the Minister to treat it as a special case and reduce the matching grant to 10 per cent only to those institutions which are situated in backward areas, and secondly, which are conduced by Harijans and Girijans and backward class people. That will give impetus to education and to develop themselves and develop society in general.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने इस समय जो चर्चा है वह यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर है । यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन जिस उद्देश्य को ले कर संगठित किया गया था क्या वह उद्देश्य पूरा हुआ ? हम समझते हैं कि नहीं पूरा हुआ । आज भी जितने लड़के डिग्री क्लासेज में पढ रहे हैं उन में से 15 फ़ीसदी यूनिवर्सिटियों में पढ़ते हैं और 85 फ़ीसदी डिग्री कालेजेज में पढते हैं । तो कमीशन 15 फ़ीसदी पर ज्यादा ध्यान देता है, 85 फ़ीसदी ऐजूकेशन जो डिग्री कालेजिज में चल रही है उस की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं देता है जितना कि यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ दिया जा रहा है । इससे हमारी ऐजूकेशन में गिरावट आ रही है ।

जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि कमीशन के संगठन का एक उद्देश्य यह भी था कि शिक्षा के मामले में ज्यादातर हमारा विकास हो । शिक्षा का विकास हुआ, है । लेकिन जिस ऊंचाई की शिक्षा होनी चाहिए उस ऊंचाई में थोड़ी कमी आयी है । अभी रिफ़ार्म किया गया है इन्तहान में, तो ऐजूकेशन के तीन हिस्से होते हैं—लर्निंग, टीचिंग और ऐग्जामिनेशन । ऐग्जामिनेशन में रिफ़ार्म किया गया है, लेकिन टीचिंग में आप देखें कि आज स्टूडेंट्स और टीचर में कितना रेशियो है ? इतना रेशियो है कि टीचर्स स्टूडेंट से सम्पर्क नहीं बना पाते । तो रेशियो की तरफ़ भी कमीशन को ध्यान रखना चाहिए और यूनिवर्सिटियों में सेलैक्टिव ऐडमीशन करना चाहिए ताकि लड़के ऊंची पढ़ाई ग्रैस्प करने की क्षमता रखते हों । तो अकेले ऐजूकेशन और ऐग्जामिनेशन में रिफ़ार्म कर देने से हमारी शिक्षा ऊंची हो जायगी, इस में शक है, जब तक कि लर्निंग और टीचिंग भी आप उसी तरह से ऊंची न बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

यूनिवर्सिटीज के नम्बर पर भी कर्व होना चाहिए । आज 95 यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं । सरकार को चाहिए कि अब ऐक्सपेंशन के बाद कंसौलीडेशन करना चाहिए और क्वालिटी अच्छी निकाली जाय इस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए । और बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ही सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी खोले । हर एक जगह खोलने की बात नहीं सोचनी चाहिए ।

दूसरे ऐजूकेशन को अच्छा बनाने के लिए यूनिवर्सिटियां ठीक ढंग से चलें इसलिए यू० जी० सी० को पैनल भी तैयार रखना चाहिए वाइस-चांसलर का । आज क्या हो रहा है ? कहीं आई० ए० एस० लोग कहीं आई० सी० एस० लोगों को वाइस-चांसलर बना दिया जाता है और कहीं कर्नल को । वाइस-चांसलर के पद पर शिक्षाविद ही नियुक्त किए जाय ताकि लड़के उन का कहना मान सकें ।

यू० जी० सी० डिग्री कालेजेज को ग्रान्ट देती है लेकिन उस ग्रान्ट को ठीक ढंग से डिग्री कालेजेज खर्च कर रहे हैं कि नहीं यह देखने के लिए कमीशन के पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है । हमारे जिले में कई डिग्री कालेज हैं, कमीशन से रुपया लिया लेकिन उस का सही इस्तेमाल किया कि नहीं,

(श्री राज देव सिंह)

कोई मशीनरी बेरीफ़िकेशन की कमीशन के पास नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कमीशन के जितने मेम्बर हैं उन को पोर्टफोलियों बांट दिए जांय। अभी जो स्थिति है कि हर आदमी हर चीज का जिम्मेदार, इस का मतलब यह है कि कोई किसी चीज का जिम्मेदार नहीं होता। आजकल यही हालत है। तो एक मेम्बर को ग्रान्ट देखनी चाहिए, दूसरे को ऐजूकेशन देखनी चाहिए, तीसरे को यूटिलाइजेशन देखना चाहिए। इस तरह से मेम्बर्स के पोर्टफ़ोलियोज बांट दिए जाय जिस से वह अपने अपने काम को अच्छी तरह से देख सकें।

अभी एक माननीय साथी ने बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में वह क्या सुनना चाहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ राज्य की यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं, और दो केन्द्र की हैं—अलीगढ़ और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी। अलीगढ़ में तो सरकार ने यह किया है कि जो विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट के खिलाफ़ हैं उन्हें अलीगढ़ शहर में आने तक की इजाजत नहीं है और बनारस में जो लड़के रस्टीकेट किए गये हैं जिन के खिलाफ़ कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है वह आज भी होस्टल में टिके हुए हैं और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट कोई ख्याल नहीं कर रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बचाने के लिए यू० पी० सरकार को कहें कि एक जगह सरकार अलीगढ में उन लड़कों को शहर के भीतर जिले में नहीं आने देती कैम्पस में नहीं आने देती और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में लड़के कैम्पस के अन्दर बैठ कर कांस्पेसी करते हैं और गोल बनाते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the keen interest they have taken in the affairs of the UGC and of the problems of higher education in the country. It is a source of great encouragement not only to me but also to the Members of the UGC and in fact to all the universities that this august House is so deeply concerned about the developments of higher education. I feel that this reassurance is necessary, particularly beceause the unversities have been having—I must confess this—a feeling of inadequacy of financial support considering the increased responsibility which they have to bear. As many hon. Members have pointed out, the number of universities, colleges and students had been going up rather rapidly. Compared to that neither adequate funds are available nor are there adequate jobs for those who will be taking degress from the universities.

This is a serious matter for consideration rather. In the document entitled *Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan* which has been approved by this House and also by the National Development Council, there is a refrerence to the policy of the expansion of higher education. In our country we cannot take a blanket view that expansion facilities for higher education must be restricted. A certain degree of expansion should not only be not stopped but be increased. I am referring particularly to the more backward sections, the bottom 30 per cent, those belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes who, if for nothing else need to be given higher education to improve their social status, if not their economic status. These facilities have to be expanded. Similarly, as many hon. Member have pointed out, there is need to provide greater facilities

and opportunities for higher education in the backward areas, particularly in the hill areas. Again, this is a view with which all of us would find ourselves in agreement. The Central Government brought a Bill which this House was pleased to approve, as a result of which the North-Eastern Hill University has been established at Shillong. One of the purposes was to ensure equality of opportunity for our brothers and sisters living in the north-eastern areas and in some parts of our country where the rate of development has not been such as we would like it to be. These points, I think, are very clear to us and so far as the backward and poorer sections of the community and the backward regions are concerned, more and more facilities must be provided for higher education. At the same time, while we are talking of the poorer sections of our population, we have also to think of the innumerable young people who are forced to discontinue their education because their parents do not have the money to support them for another three or four years for university education. These people have to take up jobs, whether they are good or bad jobs. But even for these people, the doors of higher education should not be closed. There should be no bar at vertical mobility. The Government of India is considering proposals for establishing a university in which people who are working or staying at home or who for one reason or other cannot go and join a university will be provided with facilities and opportunities of higher education and will be able to take the degrees of this university. I hope it will be possible for me to come to this House with concrete proposals in this respect.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What is the purpose? To become LDCs?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The purpose of higher education is not to provide jobs. That is the responsibility of someone else. The purpose of a university is to provide education and if my hon. friend will forgive me, education is worth having even for its own sake. You must provide them with job. But even if people are not provided with job, it does no mean that you deny them the possibility of education. Therefore, the two are different. The purpose of education, namely, the training of the citizen, of developing his personality, of improving his skill still remains.

Many hon. Members have said, and rightly stressed, that the purpose of higher education should be to foster among our young people the spirit of democracy, of socialism and secularism. With this objective the Government finds itself in the fullest agreement. I have no doubt that with the various measures which the UGC is taking, or proposes to take, the fulfilment of these objectives would become easier.

Here I go to the extent of agreeing with my hon. friend, Shri Ravi, that we cannot close our eyes to the employment pattern existing in the country. Therefore, the expansion of higher education must take into account the growth and pattern of employment opportunities. While, on the one hand, the youth of our country is a resource even in economic terms,—one of the hon. Members compared the energy of the youth to atomic energy—and this human energy must be utilized, at the same time, we should not allow a policy whereby we should keep on the pretence of education and let the young people think, rather mislead the young people to think, that they are receiving good education, when we are not giving them good education.

Therefore, in the Approach Paper it was argued, and this was generally endorsed, that except for the weaker

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sections of the community, except for the backward regions, the growth of opportunities for higher education to others must be regulated and must take into account the employment pattern and opportunities that the society is going to offer. But this requires self-discipline, particularly on the part of the State Governments.

Here I would beg of you to take into account the constitutional limitations on the functioning of the UGC. Education is a State subject. Even university and higher education is a State subject. The Constitution gives to this Parliament the right to co-ordinate and determine the standards of higher Education. It is in accordance with this power that Parliament has enacted the University Grants Commission Act. What is the power that has been given to the UGC? The only power that the UGC has got is to withhold a grant. I regret to say that even a temporary withholding of grants has not deterred some of the State Governments from going ahead with the proposal to establish universities without first consulting the UGC. Therefore, to blame the UGC for the way in which higher education has expanded, for the way in which the colleges have been established or not established is, I submit, most unfair.

The only power of the UGC is the power to give development grants or not to give those grants. More than this, it does not have any power. I earnestly hope that with the blessings and support of this hon. House it will be possible for us to persuade the State Governments to consult the UGC before they determine their own policies of higher education, before they decide to set up colleges or universities, and the manner in which they propose to disburse the funds which have been earmarked for the States sector in so far as higher education is concerned. If the State Governments hold such regular consultations with the UGC, the UGC will be able to play a more effective role in this sphere. But until that happens, I think, it would be unfair to say that it is merely a grants-giving body because what other power does it have? At the same time, in spite of these limitations, it has been taking any number of positive steps to raise the standard of higher education. I shall be referring to some of them in due course. Many of the positive changes that have taken place in the country during the last few years have been encouraged and stimulated by the University Grants Commission.

15 hrs.

Some hon. Members have raised the question of the review of the functioning of the U.G.C. Both the Government and the Commission are seized of the proposition. Meanwhile, the U.G.C., following its reconstitution earlier this year, is engaged in formulating the strategies for higher education in the coming Plan period and the re-structuring of its programmes. We shall, certainly, bear in mind the suggestions put forward for an overall appraisal of the Commission's functioning.

My hon. friend, Shri Parashar, referred to the Committee appointed by the C.A.B. regarding central responsibility for higher education. I understand, the Committee appointed at the instance of the C.A.B., by the U.G.C. has finalised its report and it will be considered by the Commission shortly. But the main question to be considered is that of the total availability of resources for higher education and the distribution of the same between the U.G.C. and the State Governments. This question has to be decided by the National Development Council and not by the U.G.C. If the total allocation is much more for the State Governments and much less for the U.G.C., then the effectiveness of the U.G.C. in assuming financial responsibility will also be lower.

In regard to the question of what has been the contribution of the U.G.C. in raising the standards, I would like to submit that the Commission has been stressing and, lately it has been working much more effectively on it, on making education more relevant to the life of the community, a point which has been stressed by many hon. Members. The growth of post-graduate education and the re-appraisal of balance between under-graduate and post-graduate education would not have been possible but for the positive stand taken by the Commission.

Similarly, the Science Improvement Programmes to which a reference has been made in the Report is an important step in the direction of qualitive improvement and for bringing about a change of emphasis. I am happy that the Commission is now extending its programme to Humanities and Social Sciences.

The contribution of the U.G.C. to the growth of research in the universities hardly needs to be emphasized. All the hon. Members who are aware of the research pattern in the universities would, I have no doubt, bear me out that the UGC's contribution in this respect has been positive. I would like to make a special reference to the UGC's scheme for the Centre for Advanced Studies and of special assistance to those departments which are active in scientific research.

So far as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are concerned, I would like to make one submission that, perhaps, the hon. Member who made a reference to this was not aware of the fact that there is a Member of the UGC who belongs to a Scheduled Caste. Apparently his name did not convey the caste to which he belongs. The Government and the Commission, as I stated earlier, are deeply concerned about the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of the other weaker sections of the community....

SHRI DHAMANKAR: While considering the institutions manned by Harijans and Adivasis, will the Government relax the condition of ten years' standing in the case of teachers' hostel and also reduce the percentage of matching grant to ten per cent?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a matter which requires a very careful consideration. Do we want segregation? Do we want, in institutions of higher learning, hostels established for specific communities?

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They are organized by them not only for themselves but for all communities.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point is that, in the general institutions, particularly in the college institutions, there should be an effective reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students so that the best of education that is available is provided to boys and girls belonging to the weaker sections.

Efforts are being made to re-structure the scholarship scheme so that more people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can avail themselves of this opportunity.

As I pointed out earlier, the system of part-time education has been taken up seriously through correspondence courses, through part-time courses, through the system of, what I just now mentioned, an open university. This is also a recommendation of the UGC on the basis of which the Government is considering this proposal.

Similarly, the UGC has been, lately, devoting a great deal of its attention to the implementation of the scheme of examination reforms. As I have stated in this House earlier, it has selected 12 universities to start with, and it would consider others also if the other universities volunteer to bring about an improvement by way of continuous assessment,

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assessment by teachers themselves, of having a question bank and various other graded systems, evaluation in individual subjects rather than overall evaluation and things of this type. This plan of action is under consideration and the reaction of the universities and college teachers has been generally favourable.

Similarly, the question of autonomous colleges has been taken up by the UGC in order to build up an *elitist* attitude but in order to provide an opportunity to the teachers to fix their own syllabus, to do their own evaluation; that is the rationale behind it because the best person to determine the syllabus within the overall frame-work is the teacher himself and the best person to evaluate the work of the student is again the teacher. And if this be our objective, then autonomy has to be given to such teachers and the UGC is formulating the details of the proposal for the implementation of this.

Similarly, the UGC has recommended to all the Universities to implement the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee so that the students be involved in the process of decision making in the Universities. It is not, as the Committee has pointed out, merely a question of giving representation. It is more a question of involving the young people because the modern educational concept regards higher education particularly as a two-day process in which the teacher and the taught both actively participate. It is not based merely on the principle of rote-learning. Therefore, it is felt that the student should be associated and involved in the process of decision-making in the universities so that they may become active participants in the academic life of the colleges and the universities in which they live.

Many of my hon. friends have referred to the question of the pay scale of teachers. I regret to say that I am not in a position to add to what I have already stated in this House, that the report of the Sen Committee and the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in regard to the pay scales of university and college teachers are still under the consideration of the Government and the Government is not yet in a position to announce its decision. Further, if I may address my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, who has gone to sleep, the University Grants Commission has appointed two committees to make recommendations regarding revision of the salary scales of the non-academic staff in the Central Universities in the light of the decision taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for Class II, III and IV employees. One of these is for ministerial and Class IV staff and the other for teachnical and the laboratory staff. The Government of India agree in principle to examine and implement specific proposals that the University Grants Commission will be making to the Government on the basis of the reports of these committees which we are awaiting....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about demonstrators?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As regards demonstrators, the general policy recommended by the Pay Commission is that it is not desirable to have a four-tier system for those demonstrators who do fulfil the qualifications....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is the Minister referring to demonstrators in the laboratories or demonstrators on the streets?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I must apologise to my hon. friend. I am still not so used to demonstrators on the streets that I would think of them rather than those in the laboratories.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Prof. Madhu Dandavate is both.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The UGC is of the view that the grade of demonstrators should gradually be abolished, that those who are qualified to be promoted should be promoted as and when vacancies arise and absorbed in the higher grades. Those who are not qualified should be given opportunities and facilities of improving their qualifications. But if some people are still left the UGC would like an improvement in the grades. But, I would not like to make any further observations because, as I said, Sir, the whole matter is still under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know what is the opinion of the UGC to bring these university employees within the ambit of the Industrial Disputes Act? May I know what stands in the way?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Surely the hon. Member does not want that the University Grants Commission should look upon the universities as industries.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : यूनिवर्सिटी एथारिटीज अक्सर जो पुलिस काल करती ह उसके ऊपर कोई ओपिनियन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन ने दी है या आप इसके ऊपर कुछ बोलेगे ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This matter was discussed if I remember aright. A statement was also given sometime ago. Offhand, I do not remember the contents of that. But I may say that the whole matter was thrashed out at a conference of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors. The Government of India was represented there; the UGC was represented there. Certain guidelines had been evolved.

A great deal was said about affiliated colleges. I am not in full agreement with criticisms that the affiliated colleges have been denied the funds that they need. The fault is not that of the University Grants Commission. I would crave your indulgence to explain this in a minute. The UGC's responsibility is not for the maintenance of the State Universities or of the colleges. The UGC's responsibility is limited to supporting the developmental activities. Once the developmental activity is supported in the plan period, then, that is transferred to the State Governments. That is to say, the continuing liability of that is transferred to the State Governments and the Finance Commission takes all these considerations into account before allocating the resources between the Centre and States. Therefore, to compare the grants that are given to State Universities and colleges with Central Universities (which are directly the responsibility of this Parliament) would be somewhat, in my opinion misconceived. The Centre's responsibility for the Central Universities is in accordance with the relevant part of the Constitution. Here the maintenance grant, the development grant, all share has to be borne by the UGC itself.

References were made to Jawaharlal Nehru University. If a University is being established it has to have a building. It has to have equipment. It has to have a library. All this expenditure has to be incurred. One cannot simply compare the grants which are given for normal development and the grants which are given by the UGC for establishment of a university.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Why don't you establish Central Universities at other States?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As I have already stated, we have already

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provided a Central University at Shillong. We have already under consideration.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): What about a Central University in the South?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:....the establishment of one at Pondicherry, for the South.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Some time ago the the Advisory Committee recommended a Central University for Bangalore for the South and Mr. Chagla agreed to implement that. I would like to know as to what has happened to that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: About that proposal, I don't know whether that would be constitutionally valid or not, but, anyway, that is not the view of the State Government and the State Government also had not asked the Centre to take over the University of Bangalore.

But, Sir, there is a proposal, as this House is aware, which is under consideration of the Government that, as a part of the wider settlement, a Central University be established at Hyderabad. If the House passes the relevant constitutional amendment which will give to this Parliament the authority to do so, then a Central University would certainly be established in Hyderabad.

However, I would submit that if our standards are to be raised, the affiliated colleges have to be given more assistance. I don't know what is going to be the overall allocation to the U.G.C. in the Fifth Plan. But, whether the money is given to the U.G.C. or to the State Governments, I earnestly hope that the needs of affiliated colleges will be taken into account before the figure is finalised.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं— जितना पैसा अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों को मिलता है, उतना पैसा तो केवल दिल्ली को मिल जाता है। आज बुन्देलखण्ड में कहीं भी यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं है—इस तरह से कैसे समाजवाद आयेगा।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I have already answered this point. And this is what I was attempting to do just now.

Then, there are a few other specific points which have been raised by the hon. Members. I shall attempt to explain some of them. A specific reference was made to the invitation of an Israeli Professor. I would read out the statement of the Registrar of the Delhi University. This was a statement which was sent with a letter to the Editor of a newspaper which was published as a report:

> "Your staff reporter refers to an Indian Scientist from Israel visiting the Centre. It is difficult to understand to whom is he referring. Could it be Dr. R. N. Singh who visited the Department for some time? If so, it is a most curious insinuation that Dr. Singh, an Indian national, that he happens to be in Israel on a research training is only a matter of chance. How could this University prevent him from visiting his own country? Is it suggested that if he wanted to visit his own almamater, the Delhi University, the University should have stopped him from doing?"

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: My information is that this Professor has been there for a decade and has married an Israeli girl. I have also read that Dr. Singh has taken the Israeli citizenship. This is also my information and I am also quoting from a journal. The hon. Minister may kindly ascertain the facts that I am submitting.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I shall certainly find it out. I read out the

letter of the Registrar of Delhi University.

Many hon. Members referred to developing agricultural sciences and affiliated colleges. Also they referred to the question of non-viable colleges. Although, broadly speaking, agricultural education and research is the responsibility of my college, the Minister for Agriculture, nevertheless, the U.G.C. is considering a proposal to develop the non-viable colleges by giving them a rural slant so that they would attract more students and the type of course they would be imparting would be of direct relevance and advantage to the rural community in the surrounding areas. But, this proposal is very much under their consideration. Similarly, an hon. Member referred to the need for having an expert Committee for each subject attached to the U.G.C. The UGC, I understand, has already appointed standing panels for each of the subjects, which would go into the whole question of the courses as they exist at the moment, would look into the needs and requirements of each of the subjects and would make suitable recommendations. Some time ago, the UGC appointed reviewing committees for the various subjects. The reports of these reviewing committees have already been sent. It is not a correct impression that the courses of the universities have not been revised since the British days. In fact, in many universities, the revision of the courses has gone on methodically and at the moment, the course are up-to-date and they have no relation to the type of courses that existed before Independence.

Some hon. Members compared the figures for two years and stated that there was a decline in the grants for equipment, books and journals etc. This is because of the fact that the UGC announces its grants for books, journals etc. for a five-year period. Usually, universities and colleges draw this amount very quickly whereas the money allocated for staff takes a very much longer time. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the emphasis on books and equipment has gone down.

My hon. friend Shri Shivnath Singh has made rather sweeping remarks not only about the Birla Institute of Technology but also about the UGC.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: It is not properly functioning. That was why I made it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to base my observations more on facts than on sentiments, and, therefore, as I had told the hon. Member orally, if the hon. Member were to give me detailed facts, I would certainly look into each point which he would like me to look into, but till I have had that opportunity, may I request him not to pass such sweeping judgments in the House?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): There is no need for education for ten years. It may be scrapped.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If funds are not provided, we shall not have education not only for ten years but for a much longer period.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: For an experiment, you may close it for three years.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Before I conclude, I would repeat that it is certainly true that the UGC will be able to play its part more effectively only if the funds placed at its disposal are raised. The Planning Commission is looking into this matter, and I hope that they will do their best to take into account the needs of the UGC and of higher education.

I would once again like to take this opportunity to pay my tribute to the chairman and members of the commission, to its officers and to the innumerable teachers of the various universities who have so readily

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served on the committees of the commission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister had referred to the question of autonomous colleges. He said that the professors had a right to draft their own syllabi and examin the students, but he did not reply to the specific instance that I had quoted in my speech about a certain professor of the Bombay University who was not allowed to go abroad to read a paper because of the Ministry of Education's denial. How does it fit in with the avowed policy of Government?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Several points were raised which were not directly relevant to the functioning of the UGC.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If he accepts autonomous colleges, surely, the autonomy of the universities is then much more important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that this is not the responsibility of the UGC.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows the flaw in his argument. He is certainly welcome to put this question to me or ask me outside the House. But we are discussing now only the reports of the UGC and it is not suggested that the UGC has done anything in the matter.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: They are part and parcel of the UGC and university education. Professors are not permitted at all to do their work freely and honourably.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: In spite of normal conditions prevailing in the eastern part of the country, is it not a fact that in nine universities, including five in West Bengal, there has been complete failure to publish the results of the examinations for the last two years as a result of which about a lakh of students have to suffer in their three-year career?

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को नेशनल सोशल सर्विस के नाम पर बहुत बड़ी रकम देता है और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी में एन एस०एस०पर कुछ कम्युनल एलिमेंट्स ने कब्जा कर लिया है--क्या यह बात सच है ? क्या इस बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचा गया है यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Certain colleges receiving grants from the UGC indulge in malpractice and corruption not only with regard to appointment of teachers but also in regard to admission of students. Will he consider blacklisting these colleges?

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिलानी का स्पेशल रफेंन्स देते हुये कहा है कि ऐसी डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है जो गार्ब के अन्दर पब्लिक फंड्स को लेती है, बहुत सा चन्दा और रुपया फारेन से प्राप्त करती है और उसका गबन करती हैं, टीचर्स को विक्टिमाइज करती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस बात की चेक करने के लिए आपके पास कोई मशीनिरी है या नहीं ?

श्री स्वामी बह्मानन्दजी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि अनुदान की आधी रकम तो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को दी जा रही है और आधी सारे देश को दी जाती है, यह कहां का न्याय है ? मन्त्री जी मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दें ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Grants are given to colleges on the basis of numerical strength: the bigger the college the bigger the grant. Actually,

he weaker colleges require more assistance. Will UGC revise the policy in the light of this consideration?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I will look into the point raised by Shri Munsi. I do not have the information readily available.

As for the question regarding the RSS at Patna, a question has been put and reply has already been given or is being given. I do not exactly remember. I received notice and drafted a reply. It is a specific case. I cannot possibly keep all information readily available with me. If any information is given to the Commission that the money sanctioned has been wrongly spent, if any specific complaint is brought to notice, I have no doubt suitable steps will be taken on that account.

As for the point raised by Swami Brahmanandji, I thought I had explained this point at some length.

Coming to Shri Dhamankar's question, I have stated that the Commission is deeply concerned about the need for providing better facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My question has probably not been properly understood. Certain colleges are taking money not only for appointment of teachers but also for admission of students, which is a corrupt practice. Will the Commission blacklist such colleges?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If a specific complaint is made, I have no doubt the Commission will take suitable action.

15.35 hrs

PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I move:*

> "That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the Press Council Act was amended in 1970 and it gave effect to the recommendations then made by the Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament which was constituted and set up by the Government. After the Bill was passed, as desired in the Act itself, a Nominating Committee was set up, comprising the Chairman of the Council of States, the Chief Justice of India and the Speaker of the House of the People. The Nominating Committee invited, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of the amended Act, nominations from various organisations and constituted a Press Council in October, 1970 itself. Unfortunately, some newspapers in India criticised the functioning of the Press Council, and therefore, the Nominating Committee in its wisdom decided to resign. We were inclined to persuade the members of the Nominating Committee to reconsider their resignation, but they did not agree. In the meantime, the term of the Press Council came to an end in October 1972 itself. Therefore, we had to take action and by an ordinance we decided to extend the term of the Press Council so that we in the meantime could decide in the House itself as to what the Nominating Committee should be and what should be its constitution. We have also decided in the meantime to set up an Advisory Committee again as was done in 1970 to advise the Gov-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

ernment as to what type of amendment should be made in the Act on a permanent basis regarding the nominating Committee itself.

This Bill is a very simple Bill. We have not gone very much further than only giving an extension to the Press Council so that time is available to the House and for the Government to come before the House for amending the Act so far as the Nominating Committee is concerned.

I will not take your time in making a long speach at this stage. But I would only say that the purpose for which the Press Council was set up on the recommendations of the Press Commission itself, was to a very great extent being fulfilled by the Press Council, as Members might have seen from the annual reports of the Press Council. I hope that by and large the members are satisfied with the functioning of an institution which is useful. The Government at least feels that it should continue because we feel that it is a sort of a council of peers sitting in judgment over their fellowpeers.

Therefore, I feel that I should recommend to the House that it might consider this Bill so that the House in its wisdom might decide to give an extension to the Press Council for the time being.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Before I call the Members, I might point out that the scope of the Bill is limited only to the extension of the present life of the Press Council till June next year; 30th June, 1974. if I am not mistaken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is the time for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have given two hours. I do not know what you will talk about on that limited aspect. If you talk outside the scope you can talk anything! I am only pointing out the scope to you.

Yes; Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि यह जो प्रेस कौंसिल है जिसकी अवधि यह कुछ दिनों के लिए बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उसके कामों की आलोचना देश के अन्दर समय समय पर होती रही है । इस बात से ही यह स्पष्ट है कि इसका काम असंतोषजनक रहा है । इस प्रेस कौंसिल ने या तो अपनी जवाबदेही ठीक से निभायी नहीं या इसे जवाबदेही निभाने नहीं दिया गया । यूं इसमें जिस तरह के लोग हैं अगर उस तरह के सदस्यों की भरमार रहेगी या बहुमत रहेगा तो जाहिर बात है कि जो नया विधेयक आने वाला है उस से देश के अन्दर जो सुधार करना है और जिस सुधार की दिशा यह होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार हैं, जो पत्रों का काम करते हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जायें । जो परिषद या कौंसिल यह काम न कर सके उसे सफलता नहीं मिलेगी । अभी तक अखबार के मालिकों की ही किसी न किसी रूप में तूती बोलती है और श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की आवाज़ बहुत कम सुनायी पड़ती है । अगर मंत्री जी इस कौंसिल को शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं, असरदार बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस के सदस्यों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के प्रतिनिधि रखे जायें, ताकि अखबारी दुनिया में क्या होना चाहिए, जनतंत्र के विकास में उन की क्या भूमिका हो सकती है उन बातों को वह कह सकें । लेकिन अभी जो इस की बनावट है वह उस तरह की नहीं है । इसलिये मेरा कहना

है कि कौंसिल में श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रखा जाय, और ऐसे पत्रकार जो सचमुच में आल इंडिया वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस फेडरेशन के कार्यक्रमों को मानते हुए आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, बढ़ सकें । लेकिन दुख की बात है कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ को कमजोर करने के लिये नेशनल यूनियन आफ जर्नलिस्ट्स के कुछ ऐसे पत्रकारों ने, जो पैसे वालों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, या जो सही माने में श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की एकता को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, उन्होंने जगह जगह फूट डाल कर संगठन बना लिये हैं और ऐसा लगता है है कि सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या परोक्ष रूप से इस तरह के तत्वों की मदद कर रही है । अगर इस तरह की बात रहेगी तो देश के अन्दर स्वस्थ पत्रकारिता का विकाश नहीं हो सकेगा, और हमारे जीवन पर, हमारे देश के पत्रों पर जो इजारेदारों का शिकंजा जमा हुआ है वह और ज्यादा मजबूत होगा । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार की नीति आल इंडिया वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स फेडरेशन के समर्थन की होनी चाहिये, उसे मजबूत बनाने की होनी चाहिये, न के नेशनल यूनियन आफ़ जर्नलिस्ट जैसे फूट-परस्त जमात को साथ देने की । क्योंकि मेरी जानकारी है, मेरा भी पत्रकारिता से सम्बन्ध रहा है, मैं जानता हूं कि आमतौर से यह लोग मालिकों की दलाली करते हैं । इन के पीछे चलने वाले तो बहुत कम पत्रकार हैं, फिर भी इन्होंने हर जगह कुछ कुछ सदस्य बना कर के संगठन बना लिया है, और अगर श्रमजीवी पत्रकार सही आवाज ले कर आगे बढ़ते हैं तो इस में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं और मालिकों का समर्थन करते हैं ।

15.40 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

आखिरी बात यह है कि आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि पी० टी० आई०, समाचार भारती, यू० एन० आई०, इस तरह की समाचार एजेन्सियों का एक सार्वजनिक निगम बनाया जाये, पब्लिक कौरपोरेशन का गठन किया जाये क्योंकि अभी जो इन के मालिक हैं वही लोग हैं जो बड़े बड़े पत्रों को संचालित करते हैं, तो फिर इन समाचार एजेन्सियों में जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार काम करते हैं उन की दिक्कतों की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । अगर इसका पब्लिक कौरपोरेशन बन जाय तो जाहिर बात है कि इन की बातों की तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान ज्यादा जायेगा । जैसा कि मैंने खुद देखा कि जब कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया था तो वहां के मजदूरों को दो, ढाई रु० मिलता था । करीब करीब वही स्थिति आज है इन समाचार एजेन्सियों के श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की । अगर इस तरह का एक कौरपोरेशन बन जाता है तो सरकार का ध्यान उधर जायेगा और उन की सुविधायें बढ़ जायेंगी, इन की स्थिति में सुधार होगा और काम करने की सहूलियत भी बढ़ जायगी । इसलिए इस बात की जरूरत है और इस तरह की सिफारिश प्रैस कमीशन ने की है । जब यह बात है तो सरकार को इस पर अमल करना चाहिये । पब्लिक कौरपोरेशन बनाने की मांग भी पी० टी० आई० ऐम्प्लाईज फ़ैडरेशन सालों से कर रही है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इन समाचार एजेन्सियों का एक कौरपोरेशन बना दें ताकि पत्रकारों का जो शोषण और दोहन होता है उससे उन्हें छुटकारा मिल जाये । अगर ऐसा काम करें तब तो इस प्रैस कौंसिल के कुछ माने होंगे, नहीं तो अभी तक इस का काम बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है । यह सरकार इंगलैंड के तरीके पर कुछ न कुछ यहां बना देती है, फिर कुछ काम नहीं चलता है । स्वतंत्र तरीके से हम अपनी कठिनाइयों को देखें, और दूसरे देश

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

की नक्ल करें यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारी जो समस्यायें हैं, जो उचित हमें प्रतीत हो उस को अपने सामने रख कर काम करें।

श्री रूप प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : आदरणीय अधिष्ठात्री महोदया, आप ने मुझको जो प्रैस परिषद् संशोधन विधेयक, 1973 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है, उस के लिये आप के प्रति हार्दिक आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूं।

महोदया, जैसा कि माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है कि हमारा जनप्रिय दल और उस की बनी हुई लोक प्रिय सरकार सदैव इस बात का प्रयत्न करती है कि राष्ट्र में लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की रक्षा हो। हमारा दल और सरकार सदैव इस बात के लिए प्रयत्नशील रही है कि देश के अंतर्गत लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों का संरक्षण हो, और साथ साथ जो हमारे मूलभूत अधिकार हैं वह प्राप्त रहें। हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि आज देश के लगभग समस्त विरोधी दलों का यह कार्य हो गया है कि केवल विरोध विरोध के लिए करते हैं।

आप को मालूम है कि जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह माननीय सदस्यों की सलाह कार समिति की संस्कृति के आधार पर प्रैस परिषद् का गठन हुआ था जिसमें न केवल सरकारी पक्ष के बल्कि समस्त विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों के बहुमूल्य सुझाव लिये गये थे। हमें आज इस बात की गहरी चिन्ता हो रही है कि इस के द्वारा जो एक नामांकन समिति का गठन किया गया था वह हमारे देश के माननीय राज्य परिषद् के सभापति, मुख्य न्यायाधिपति, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, इन तीन व्यक्तियों की एक समिति बनाई गई थी जो हमारे लिये प्रैस परिषद् का गठन करे। अब उस के सम्बन्ध में भी, जो हमारे लोक तंत्र के सर्वोच्च शिखर पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में अगर विरोधी दलों द्वारा आलोचना की जायगी, तो मैं नहीं जानता कि वह लोकतंत्र को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं, फिर भी मैं सरकार की सराहना करना चाहता हूं विशेष रूप से सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री भाई गुजराल जी की कि उन्होंने सदैव लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों का भी ध्यान रखा है और साथ ही साथ जनता की आकांक्षाओं का भी ध्यान रखा है कि और दोनों में सदैव सामंजस्य स्थापित करने का वह निरंतर प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं।

मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकार ने इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है कि हम पुनः इस बात पर विचार करें कि किस प्रकार से नामांकन समिति का गठन किया जाए ताकि जन आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप एक समिति बन सके और राष्ट्र के नव निर्माण में सहायक हो सके। इस में जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कुछ समय लगेगा, उन्हें संसद् की सरकारी पक्ष और समस्त विरोधी पक्षों के विचारों से अवगत होना है और साथ ही साथ उन से परामर्ष करना है और समिति के गठन के सम्बन्ध में इन सभी के क्या विचार हैं इसको जानना है। उन को यह भी देखना है कि प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से यह समिति काम कर सके तो जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, जो लक्ष्य है वह प्राप्त हो सके। हम जब परिषद् के गठन के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं तो स्वभावतः हमारा ध्यान उस तरफ जाता है कि समिति जो हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में किस प्रकार के लोग हों। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जिस प्रकार के लोग उस समिति में होंगे उसी प्रकार के निर्णय वह समिति लेगी। यह निश्चित रूप से बात कही

जा सकती है कि जैसे व्यक्ति उस समिति में होंगे उसी प्रकार की भावना उस समिति के द्वारा परिलक्षित होगी ।

लोक सभा के लिए हुए माध्यवधि चुनावों में जनता हमें इस बात का आदेश दिया कि हम देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताएं समाप्त करना चाहते हैं. हम देश को शोषण से मुक्त करना चाहते हैं, पूंजीवादी, सामन्तवादी और प्रतिक्रियावादी , शोषणवादी जो शक्तियां हैं, उन का हम अन्त करना चाहते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की समिति का गठन कहीं न हो जाए जिससे प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप में ऐसे व्यक्ति उस में आ जाएं जो कि पूंजीवादी, सामन्तवादी, स्वार्थवादी, शोषणवादी और प्रतिक्रियावादी भावना से दबे हुए हों । यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आज देश के नब्बे प्रतिशत बड़े समाचार पत्र बड़े बड़े पूंजीवादियों के हाथ में हैं और उन के माध्यम से हमारी जनता की जो आकांक्षाएं हैं वे बाहर नहीं निकल पाती हैं। उल्टे होता यह है कि प्रभात की सुन्दर बेला में जब सूर्य की किरणें हम को नया उत्साह और नई स्फूर्ति देती हैं उसी समय पर प्रातः काल जब समाचार पत्र हमारे हाथों में आते हैं तो हमारे मन में निराशा की भावना पैदा करते हैं, अस्थिरता की भावना पैदा करते हैं । यह जो स्थिति है यह देश के हित में नहीं कही जा सकती है । ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करने की जरूरत है कि प्रभात की किरणों के साथ जब समाचार पत्र हमारे हाथों में आएं तो हमें उत्साह दिलाएं , स्फूर्ति दें हमारे स्पन्दन में एक नव चेतना दें ताकि देश के नव निर्माण में हम आगे बढ़ सकें । इस प्रकार का कार्य जो हमारे समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पा रहा है और इसका हमें दुःख है ।

वर्तमान जो व्यवस्था है चाहे सरकार कृतसंकल्प है लेकिन समाचार पत्रों पर जो एकाधिकार स्थापित हो गया है उसके रहते जनता की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी । इस वास्ते समाचार पत्रों पर पूंजीपतियों का जो एकाधिकार है उस को हमें समाप्त करना होगा । ऐसा होगा तभी देश में हम सामाजिक न्याय लोगों को दिला सकेंगे एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण हो सकेगा जो शोषण से मुक्त हो जिस में किसी प्रकार की ऊंच नीच की भावना न हो, भेदभाव न हो और पूंजीपति निर्धन जनता का, दलित जनता का, शोषित जनता का, सर्वहारा समाज का शोषण न कर सके ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने एक बार कहा था कि विश्व भर में सर्वोत्तम समाचार पत्र लाभ के उद्देश्य से नहीं चलाए जाते बल्कि उनका उद्देश्य जन सेवा का होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि परिषद जो बनेगी उस के ध्यान में यह बात निश्चित रूप से ही रहेगी ।

मैं अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं चूंकि और भी माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे । मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी किस प्रकार से इस समिति का गठन हो, इसके अध्यक्ष इसके सदस्यों का नामांकन हो इसके बारे में हमें विश्वास में लेंगे , हमको अपने परामर्श देने का अवसर प्रदान करेंगे और इसी प्रकार से हमें वहां भी अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका देंगे ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि समाचारपत्र जनता के लिए होते हैं , जनता समाचारपत्रों के लिए नहीं होती है और जनता को समाचार पत्रों के हाथ की कठ-

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

पुतली न बनाया जाए । ऐसा होगा तभी देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकेगी, तभी एक ऐसे समाज की रचना हो सकेगी जो कि शोषण से मुक्त हो और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय मिल सके ।

मैं अपने दल का प्रथम वक्ता हूं । इस वास्ते विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से जो जो बातें कही जानी हैं उनका उत्तर तो मैं दे नहीं सकता हूं । फिर उन के जो विचार हैं उन से हम अवगत हैं । विशेष कर हमारे जनसंघ के भाई कांग्रेस संगठन के भाई और प्रतिक्रियावादी विचारधारा वाले दल हम जानते हैं कि वह पूंजीपतियों की, निहित स्वार्थों की वकालत करेंगे । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उनकी बातों का उत्तर देने में हमारे नौजवान साथी श्री मुंशी और श्री टोम्बो सिंह समर्थ होंगे ।

अब अंतिम जो वाक्य मैं कहना चाहता मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस पर आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें :

कल यही ख्वाब हकीकत में बदल जायेंगे
आज जो ख्वाब फकत ख्वाब नजर आते हैं ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नरायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): हम प्रेस परिषद् संशोधन पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं । इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि यद्यपि परिषद के काम से तो आपको संतोष है लेकिन फिर परिषद की रचना किस प्रकार से हो किस व्यवस्था से हो इसको आप फिर से देखना चाहते हैं । पहले जो व्यवस्था की गई थी रचना के सम्बन्ध में और जिन व्यक्तियों पर यह भार सौंपा गया था उन के द्वारा त्यागपत्र दिए जाने के कारण आपने कहा है कि यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है । लेकिन आपने कुछ संकेत नहीं दिया कि आलोचना किस बात की हुई और किस प्रकार की हुई ? क्या परिषद के कार्य की आलोचना हुई अथवा परिषद् के सदस्यों को नामांकित जो करते थे, परिषद का जो निर्माण करते थे अथवा जिन को अधिकार दिया गया था नामिनेट करने का, उनकी आलोचना हुई । आपने अध्यादेश के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में आपने इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है । आपने इस विधेयक में भी यही बात कही है कि प्रेस परिषद की संरचना के बारे में कुछ आलोचना की गई है । आपने उद्देश्यों में कहा है कि नाम निर्देशन समिति के सदस्यों ने यह महसूस किया है कि यह वांछनीय नहीं होगा कि उन के पदों के बारे में आलोचना होने दी जाए । हमारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश उस में थे । लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन उस में थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे बड़े व्यक्तियों की आलोचना जिन लोगों के द्वारा की गई उसका आधार क्या था और आलोचना किस प्रकार की थी, क्या उन्होंने परिषद के कर्त्तव्यों के बारे में या परिषद की कार्य प्रणाली के बारे में कोई आलोचना की थी ? उस पर यदि आपने प्रकाश डाला होता तो उसकी संरचना के बारे में फिर से विचार किया जा सकता था । यदि कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा ऐसे महानतम व्यक्तियों की, उच्च पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों की कोई आलोचना की गई तो फिर आप संसद सदस्यों की कोई समिति बना कर उन से पुनर्विचार चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस से भी कोई हल निकलने वाला नहीं है और जो संशोधन आप लाए हैं यह निरर्थक होगा ।

परिषद का गठन प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया गया था जब यह गठन किया गया था उस समय भी संसद सदस्यों की एक सलाहकार समिति बनी थी । यह समिति जनवरी 1968

मेंबनो थी और उसने उसी उसाल अक्तूबर में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी ।उस ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश, लोक सभा के स्पीकर और राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन की एक नामनिर्देशन समिति बनाई जाये, जो प्रैस परिषद् में सदस्यों को नामीनेट करे । उस के अनुसार ही प्रैस परिषद् का गठन हुआ था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय फिर उसी क्रम को दोहराने जा रहे हैं कि संसद्-सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई जाये और वह इस बारे में अपने सुझाव दे ।

16 hrs.

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि प्रैस परिषद् में वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए । प्रैस कौंसिल एक्ट की धारा 3 में स्पष्ट कहा गया है

"Thirteen shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee from among the working journalists, of whom six shall be editors of newspapers and the remaining seven shall be working journalists other then editors."

इस में वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स का जो अनुपात रखा गया है, वह पर्याप्त है । हमारे यहां समाचार पत्रों में काम करने वाले पत्रकारों के दो अखिल भारतीय संगठन हैं: आई० एफ० डबल्यू० जे० और एन० यू० जे० । जब आई० एफ० डबल्यू जे० को अपना प्रतिनिधि भेजने के लिए कहा गया, तो उस ने अपना प्रतिनिधि नहीं भेजा । दोबारा समय दिये जाने पर भी उस ने अपना प्रतिनिधि नहीं भेजा । उस ने कहा कि उस के अध्यक्ष विदेश यात्रा पर गये हुए हैं । सम्भवतः वह रूस या किसी अन्य कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्री की यात्रा पर गये होंगे, क्योंकि उनका सम्बन्ध किसी कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्री से ही हो सकता है । अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि एन० यू० जे० मालिकों का संघ है और वह मालिकों की सहयोगी है । यद्यपि इस बारे में उन्होंने कोई ठोस उदाहरण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है यह केवल पारस्परिक प्रतिस्पर्धा से कही गई बात है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का यह दायित्व है कि जनतंत्र की प्रगति के लिए वह ऐसा स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाये, जिस में पत्रकार केवल सरकार की हां में हां न मिलायें, बल्कि वे स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें और सरकार की आलोचना भी कर सकें । प्रैस कौंसिल एक्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है

"To build up a code of conduct for newspapers and news agencies and journalists in accordance with their high professional standards;

"to ensure on the part of newspapers, news agencies and journalists maintenance of high standards of public taste...."

फिर कहा गया है

"to encourage the growth of a sense of responsibility and public service among all those who are in the profession of journalism."

इस अधिनियम में स्पष्ट बताया गया है कि प्रैस परिषद् के कार्य-कलाप क्या होंगे । लेकिन एक संस्था को प्रतिनिधि न दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर ही मतभेद हुआ और उसके आधार पर ही सारी आलोचना प्रारम्भ की गई । इस के कारण नामनिर्देशन समिति के सदस्यों के त्यागपत्र देने की स्थिति पैदा हुई मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय ने उन तीनों को पसुवेड करने का प्रयत्न किया होता, तो शायद वे अपने पदों से न हटते । पत्रकारों की भिन्न संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में तथा उन के निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया के बारे में भी सरकार को पूरी तरह विचार करना चाहिये ।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि प्रैस परिषद् ठीक तरह से काम कर रही थी। उसके बारे में संसद में कोई शिकायत भी नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में अपने दायित्व को निभाने में असफल रही है। वह दिन-प्रति-दिन पत्रों की स्वाधीनता का हनन करती जा रही है। कुछ दिन पहले यहां अखबारी काग़ज़ के कोटे के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। क्या सरकार ने उसके बारे में अपने दायित्व को निभाया है आखिर अखबारी कागज की कमी क्यों हुई ? समय रहते सरकार ने व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की ? वह चाहती है कि समाचार पत्र उस का पक्ष ज्यादा लें और जनता के दुख-दर्द और कठिनाइयों की तरफ़ कम ध्यान दें। अखबारों की पृष्ठ संख्या कम हो गई है। हां, दिल्ली में निकलने वाले पेट्रियट का आकार जरूर बढ़ गया है। पता नहीं, उसको अखबारी कागज़ का कोटा कहां से प्राप्त होता है। नैशनल हैरल्ड और कुछ दूसरे समाचार पत्रों के मालिकों की ओर से अपने कर्मचारियों को परेशान किये जाने की बात कही गई है। सरकार का यह दायित्व है कि यदि पत्रकारों को किसी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है, तो वह उन को संरक्षण दे और उनकी सहायता करे। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार समाचार पत्रों को धीरे धीरे अपने पूरे नियंत्रण में लाना चाहती है जिससे कि वे सरकारी भाषा बोलें।

यदि सरकार चाहती है तो वह बहुत समय पहले—नामीनेटिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों ने जब इस्तीफा दिया, उसी समय—कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था कर सकती थी। लेकिन उस ने इस्तीफ़ा देने के बाद डेढ़, दो वर्ष तक वह सोती रही। आज वह यह विधेयक लाकर कह रही है कि वह नामीनेटिंग कमेटी को रीकांस्टीट्यूट करने के में इस सदन के सदस्यों से परामर्श करना चाहती है। यह काम तो बहुत पहले ही किया जा सकता था। अगस्त में माननीय मंत्री ने दूसरे सदन में कहा था कि वह प्रैस परिषद् का कार्यकाल समाप्त होने से पूर्व नई समिति का गठन करना चाहते हैं। सितम्बर में उन्होंने एक अध्यादेश के द्वारा यह व्यवस्था की और आज, जब कि नवम्बर खत्म होने जा रहा है, वह यह विधेयक ले कर सदन के सामने आये हैं कि प्रैस परिषद् का समय एक्सपेंड किया जाये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दें कि इस समिति का गठन जल्दी से जल्दी किया जायेगा ताकि इस समय पत्रकार जगत में बेचैनी जो है, वह दूर हो सके। इस समय सरकार द्वारा पत्रों पर अंकुश और नियंत्रण लगाये जा रहे हैं और यह महसूस किया जा रहा है कि वह पत्रों का गला घोंटना चाहती है।

सरकार ने पत्रकारों के लिए वेज बोर्ड की घोषणा की है। पहले के वेज बोर्ड ने चार वर्षों के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। आशा है कि दूसरा वेज बोर्ड जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा, ताकि श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को राहत मिल सके।

मैं समझता हूं कि आज अगर सरकार ने समय पर काम किया होता तो इस विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती, लेकिन उसने समय पर अपना काम नहीं किया।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य बहुत सीमित है। इसके द्वारा प्रैस कौंसिल की अवधि जून, 1974 तक बढ़ाई जा रही है। प्रैस कौंसिल के मैम्बरों चुनने के लिए जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, उस के तीनों सदस्यों ने उस में काम करने से इंकार कर दिया है। उन का कहना है कि वे अपने पदों को भी पत्रों की आलोचना से बचाना चाहते हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार

ने इस बात की काफी कोशिश की होगी कि वे तीनों सदस्य समिति में काम करें। लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से उन तीनों सदस्यों ने अभी तक नामीनेटिंग कमेटी में काम करने से इंकार किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सदन की ओर से सभी दलों की ओर से—सर्व-सम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया जाये कि इन तीनों सदस्यों को नामीनेटिंग कमेटी में अपना कार्य जारी करने के लिए फिर से अनुरोध किया जाये। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार, और श्री गुजराल ने, इस दिशा में काफी प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा अनुरोध करने पर और संसद के सभी पक्षों की ओर से अनुरोध करने में बड़ा फर्क होगा।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सदन के सभी दलों के सदस्य सर्व-सम्मति से यह मांग करें कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, राज्य सभा के सभापति और सुप्रिम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस, ये तीनों उस समिति के सदस्य बने रहें, तो ये तीनों सदस्य उस समिति में काम करना स्वीकार करेंगे। यह प्रस्ताव सरकार की ओर से आये या किसी सदस्य की ओर से आये, लेकिन मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि इन तीनों सदस्यों से यह अनुरोध किया जाये कि वे उस समिति में बने रहें। इन तीनों के नाम बहुत सोच विचार कर चुने गये थे और उनके रहने से प्रैस परिषद में नामीनेशन का कार्य बहुत सहूलियत और इत्मीनानदारी से हो सकेगा।

इस विधेयक का एक सीमित उद्देश्य है इस लिए प्रैस कौंसिल ने क्या किया, क्या अच्छा या बुरा काम किया, या उसके गठन में क्या परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, ये बात इस विधेयक की सीमा में नहीं हैं।

लेकिन मैं एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। कुल मिला कर प्रैस कौंसिल की जो पहले स्थापना हुई थी तो बहुत बहुत उम्मीद उससे थी कि उससे अमुक अमुक उद्देश्य पूरे होंगे, लेकिन कुछ कारणों से वे उद्देश्य पूर्ण नहीं होने पाये। वैसे कुल मिला कर प्रैस कौंसिल ने काम अच्छा किया है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ कारणों से वे उद्देश्य पूरे नहीं हुए। एक तो प्रैस कौंसिल एक्ट में कमी यह है कि इसे स्टेट्यूटरी बाडी नहीं बनाया है जिसके कारण राज्य सरकारें तक इसकी अवहेलना कर देती हैं। जब कि संसद से बने हुए प्रैस कौंसिल एक्ट के अवहेलना राज्य सरकारें तक करने लगें तो आप समझ लीजिए कि इसकी कहां तक उपयोगता रहेगी। इस लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि जब कभी भी इस में मन्त्री महोदय संशोधन लाए चाहे अभी लाएं, लेकिन इसे स्टेट्यूटरी बाडी अवश्य बनाएं चाहे 1974 में लाएं लेकिन इसें स्टेट्यूटरी बाडी अवश्य बनाएं जिससे कि इसके निर्णय सभी पार्टियों को मान्य हो सक।

दूसरी बात यह कि अभी शास्त्री जी ने इसके गठन की चर्चा और उसकी आलोचना की कुल मिला कर गठन के विषय में जो व्यवस्था है ऐक्ट में वह अभी तक पूरी नहीं है और किसी कारण से, कुछ टेकिनकल कारण वश वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस फैडरेशन के सदस्य उस में नहीं आ सके। इसको मैं समझता हूं सभी को खेद है। लेकिन वह एक टैकनीकल कारण था जिस से यह नहीं हो सका वैसे एक्ट के आधार पर उन को आना ही था और फैडरेशन आफ वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस इस में आएगा ही। इस लिए शास्त्री जी का जो कथन था, उनकी जो आलोचना थी, मैं समझता हूं कि उन के आने से उस की पूर्ति हो जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि अगली बार वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस फैडरेशन के लोग भी आएंगें। लेकिन जहां तक इसके गठन का प्रश्न है मैं समझता हूं कुल मिला कर इस प्रैस कौंसिल का गठन अच्छा ही है।

इस में कुछ थोड़ी सी कमजोरियां अनुभव से मालम हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उस में बहुत ज्यादा कानन में परिवर्तन करने की

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

आवश्यकता नहीं, लेकिन फिर भी उस व्यवस्था में ही सेलेक्शन के समय कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के लोग उस प्रेस कौंसल में हों सकें। अभी किसी न किसी वजह से होता यह है कि अंग्रेजी पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि ज्यादा आ जाते हैं। आखिर हमारे देश भर में अंग्रेजी पत्रों की संख्या भारतीय पत्रों की तुलना में बहुत कम है। इस लिए कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रतिनिधि अंग्रेजी पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों की तुलना में ज्यादा हो सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था इस ढंग से हो सके तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Madam Chairman, I would like to make a few observations on the Press Council (Amendment) Bill. This Bill seeks to extend the term of office of the Press Council from 1st October 1973 to 30th June 1974. Earlier when the term of the existing Press Council was to expire on the 1st October, 1973, an Ordinance was promulgated on the 27th September 1973, to extend the term by 8 more months. This Bill is only seeking to replace that Ordinance.

A Nominating Committee consisting of the Speaker of our House, the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of India was constituted and that Committee was to appoint persons to serve on the Press Council. As a result of the nominations by this Committee, a Press Council was constituted on the 1st October, 1970. It appears that certain criticisms were voiced regarding the persons nominated by this Nominating Committee to serve on the Press Council. The Members of the Nominating Committee in view of the high offices they were holding did not wish to associate themselves with the task of selecting persons for the Press Council and in fact they resigned from the Nominating Committee. The Government are now thinking of finding an alternative method for selecting persons for the Press Council. I agree that some time is required in working out an alternative method for this purpose. But then, Madam it is three years since the existing Press Council was nominated and all these years the Government had ample time to go into that question in all details and find out a satisfactory method for selection of persons to serve on the Press Council. The Central Government did not keep itself alive to that question and when they fund suddenly that the term of the Press Council was to expire on the 1st October, 1973, they came out with an Ordinance to give a new lease of life to that Press Council.

Madam, when I see that even the simple matter could not be attended to by the Central Government in time, I cannot but point out that this kind of inefficient functioning of the Central Government was largely due to the enormous concentration of powers in the Central Government. The Central Government have assumed for themselves enormous responsibilities which have cast on them a heavy burden which they are unable to bear. This Bill is only a symptom to show how unequal the Central Government are to the tasks that lay before them. Whenever some of us speak of granting more powers to the State Governments all kinds of motives are attributed to us. When they demand State autonomy we are suspected as demanding secession. I can only say that those who look through coloured glasses will see things only coloured. When we pin point the areas in which the Central Government have concentrated in themselves almost all powers I do not know why some people should feel rattled. It is just and proper that there ought not to be concentration of powers for, apart from other reasons it leads to inefficiency in the administration. This Bill is only one such instance.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Madam, we have been hearing for a very long time about the concentration of the Newspaper Industry in the hands of a few monopolists. We have also been hearing that the Central Government are considering proposals for diffusion of ownership of newspapers for a very long time. There is no doubt that the newspaper industry is in the hands of a few persons which is certainly is not desirable for the healthy growth of an independent press in our country. What I am asking is: How long the Government would go on shouting on roof tops that there ought to be diffusion in the ownership of newspapers? There is no point in talking about it without the Government taking any concrete action in that direction. I have an uneasy feeling that the Government are not very serious in bringing diffusion of ownership of the newspapers.

The Press Council as it is now does not give any representation to the Working Journalists. I would like to know from the Government whether the Working journalists have any say in the publication of the newspapers. What is role that is assigned to these journalists in Press Council. The newspapers today are such that they reflect only the opinions and the views of the monopoly owners. They are able to publish such material either in favour or against the Government which is conducive to their own selfish ends. It is time that the newspapers are allowed to function in an independent manner. In some countries entire industry has been nationalised and the newspapers are controlled by the Government. If you look at the newspapers you will find that the proceedings in the Parliament are not given the full or the necessary coverage. In fact some of the important discussions have been blacked out in the newspapers. What I am interested to know is whether the Government have any proposals to nationalise the newspapers and instead of just talking about the need for diffusion in the ownership of the newspapers will they announce any concrete proposals for action.

Madam, if there is any development in our country during the last 25 years it is in the area of political speeches and newspapers. According to the Report of the Register of Newspapers for year 1971, there were 122118 newspapers and 2773 other periodicals. I am sure, by now this number would have gone up further. I am giving these figures from the 16th Report of the Registrar of Newspapers. The Press Council has to function in this background. There is no doubt that the Press Council plays a crucial role in the matters affecting such a large numbers of newspapers. It is indeed surprising that in such an important issue of the Press Council the Government have not been acting quickly and in time.

As I stated earlier the Central Government had nearly three years since the Constitution of the Press Council by the Nominating Committee and they failed during all these days inspite of the members expressing their desire to resign from the Committee to evolve an alternative method in this matter.

I do not want to be misunderstood to criticise our President. I only want to voice the feelings of large number of people that the President should not give his consent to issue Ordinances such as the present one. Ordinance should be resorted to rarely and in unavoidable circumstances. In the present case the Government had enough time and because of their inefficiency a situation was reached which necessitated the promulgation of an Ordinance. I have no words to condemn the irresponsibility of the Central Government so far as this matter is concerned. With these words I conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I rise to support this Bill. I remember that just a little while ago the hon. Deputy-Speaker very rightly observed that this Bill had only a very limited scope on which one could speak. As I speak I am keeping this in view. The hon. Minister has very rightly pointed out in the State-

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

ment of Objects and Reasons the basic objectives of the Bill. There is one thing, however, which I would like to re-emphasise, namely that so far as the draging in of the important officers of the press council into political or other controversies is concerned, Government had made their intentions very clear that they do not like to drag into any political or other controversy any of the important officers because in the Press Council Act the concern is with the preservation of the freedom of the press and the preservation and maintenance of the standards of the newspapers on the one hand and of the news agencies on the other which can be done only through the good offices of the Council.

A number of provisions have been made for the nomination of members from different categories, and expensive power has been given to the council. A large number of objectives have also been mentioned so that the council under its constitution might be able not only to preserve the freedom of the press but also maintain and improve the standards of the newspapers.

We are meeting today after a few years of the constitution of the Press Council to discuss this Bill seeking to amend only a small provision. But it will be worth-while to make an assesment of how the council has worked after its constitution, during the last few years, and whether any amendments are necessary, what achievement has been made and whether we stand satisfied absolutely with what has been achieved in this sphere.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister in this regard to one important matter? Wide powers have been given to the Press council, equal to those of a civil court to try suits according to the Civil Procedure Code and let us see whether the council has been able to utilise these powers for concrete ends.

If that is so, what are these? Is there room for more improvement in the matter of nomination of members to the Council; if we go by the enumerated categories, we have big medium and small newspapers. What is the number of small newspapers? I have to emphasise this because in my part of the country, ony the services of small newspapers are available. During these days of IA ockout, standard English or Indian language newspapers will not reach us. This only shows that in this country 43 per cent of the circulation is taken by small newspapers. I think the representation on the Council from the small newspapers should be re-examined in the light of this consideration. We should increase the number of representation from the small newspapers.

1.26 hrs

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair*]

We should give more encouragement to the small newspapers. Whether this is clearly within the purview of this Bill may be controversial, but if you will allow me a little indulgence, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss the state of affairs concerning circulation of news to different parts of the country, particularly the hill areas of the north-eastern zone where people have to depend only on the services of small newspapers. They have to import standard newspapers from Gauhati or Calcutta as these places happen to be the nearest publishing centres of such newspapers, but when there is a stoppage of air services as is the case now with the IA lockout, one could imagine the difficulties of these people in getting news. They have to depend only on the radio. In how many houses in those places, do they have a radio? So naturally, our attention has to be drawn to encouraging the small newspaper sector not only in the matter of adequacy of representation on the Council but also in regard to improving the quality

of the small newspapers. I believe the Ministry has made some assessment about this. Wherever small newspapers thrive, it is on the basis of giving sensational and local news. In most cases, the small newspapers are owned by political parties. So, naturally a large section of our population is deprived of standard objective news. They are fed on coloured news. Even so they have the consolation that they have some news. In what way can we come to the rescue of these people who are suffering on this account? We have to consider what measures of encouragement or patronage should be taken to help these small newspapers out. I have a suggestion and I hope at the time of his reply, the Minister will be kind enough to say something on it.

The Press Council provides for the improvement of news agencies also. These news agencies like PTI, UNI, Hindustan Samachar and others having teleprinter services should reach the difficult areas, the hilly areas. Perhaps the small newspapers may not be able to subscribe suitably. In this respect, the patronage of the State Government as well as that of the Central Government will be necessary. We have to take up this matter seriously because unless we reach through a cheap teleprinter service, the small newspapers will suffer. As I have mentioned, the small newspapers are mostly thriving in the backward areas where the big newspapers cannot reach because of the poor communications and several other difficulties. We have to subsidise the small newspapers in matters relating to the teleprinter services. What is Government's reaction to this suggestion?

Then there is one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister. It is about the way in which we can avoid controversies about the Press Council and its constitution. Controversies may happen in spite of best intention and arrangement because we are dealing with one of the most important limbs of democracy and the press is manned by the most educated, eloquent and the most well-informed sections of our population. Naturally it may not be smooth-sailing anywhere. Even so, we have got to be satisfied with the maximum good will and the maximum arangements that we can make in this behalf to avoid controversies. I am in absolute agreement with my friend, hon. Chandrakar, who spoke immediately before me from my side, that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shoull be persuaded unanimously to accept their offices so that we shall be able to avoid the controversy as far as possible; and the Press Council will then have done the best service in the present difficult juncture.

With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 5.30 we have to take up the other discussion. We have got just one hour with us. I have got the list of speakers; about eight in all. Of course the Minister will take about 10 to 12 minutes....

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: about 15 minutes to reply.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अभी इसको चलने दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, है तो सही लेकिन

We can adjust it and finish it. If the House so desires, I would request the speakers to confine themselves to very brief remarks.

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल (खेड) : जो आखिर में रहते हैं उनको कम टाइम मिलता है जो पहले बोलते हैं उन को ज्यादा, और

[श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल]

जो उससे कन्सन्ड रहते हैं उन को तो बोलने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is the desire of the House that time should be given to all, then it cannot be finished to day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, frankly I do not feel very much enthusted by the functioning of the Press Council. I am not quite sure whether it has been able to do its best to see that the norms and proprieties are maintained to preserve and strengthen democracy. While the Council has felt very much concerned at the publication of the pictures of inadequately clothed female figures, it has not cared to see whether a proper proportion is maintained between....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Any clothing is adequate for women.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So we can expect more interesting pictures in the newspapers with the recommendation of my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye. The Press Council has not cared to see....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What is the proper proportion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not speaking about the clothing of female figures just now. I am now speaking about the proper proportion being maintained between the publications of the Government point of view and the Opposition's point of view. It is on that correct proportion that democracy is going to be strengthened in this country.

If the newspapers come out with the publication of the Government views in much larger proportion than the opposition point of view, then I should say that the newspapers are not doing their duty. It is to this aspect that the Press Council has to address itself more in the future.

So far as this Bill is concerned, we have to deal with three questions. Firstly, whether the extension should be granted to the present Press Council; secondly if so, for what length of time, whether the period that is being proposed is the proper period and thirdly, whether the required consultations could not have been completed by now so that the Minister could have come up before Parliament with a more comprehensive measure.

Coming to the first question whether the extention should be granted, my answer is: Yes, in the given situation extension has to be granted. Coming to the second question whether extension should be granted to the extent it is being asked, that is for the period for which it is being asked. I would say: No. I should say that the extension should be granted for the minimum period necessary. The Government has tried to grant extension for nearly a year and that appears to be rather unreasonable in the given circumstances. If the Nominating Committee had resigned because of the criticism against the composition of the Press Council, if there were certain loud criticisms against the composition of the Press Council, it should have been the duty of the Government to see that this Press Council did not exist for a moment longer than necessary. My submission, therefore, is that the extension should not be longer than one or two months. The Government cannot take shelter behind the plea that consultations required with the various shades of opinion in Parliament would require more time. These consultations could have been completed by now. So the extension upto the month of June, 1974 seems to be unwarranted. Thirdly it does appear to me that the Government might bring up a comprehensive Bill soon. The Government might try to soft-pedal it. My feeling is that the Government should bring this measure during the Budget session of Parliament.

With these words, although I express myself in agreement with the need for extension, I do not agree with the period of extension and I also do not agree with the hon. Minister that the consultations required would take a longer time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Free Press is one of the pillars of democracy and I for one think that the Press in India is quite free and independent. I also believe that our Minister strongly believes in it and as far as I know he is quite efficient and competent and he will see to it that the free press remains in India.

He has brought this Press Council amending Bill because of certain reasons, but the reasons have not been given properly. I think some more reasons should have been given. It merely says that three eminent men have resigned from the Press Council because of certain criticisms. We would like to know what was the criticism against them and when did they resign. Why was not this Bill brought earlier or steps taken earlier which could have done away with the possibility of bringing this extension Bill? I understand they resigned two or three years back and there was sufficient time for Government to decide upon the course they wanted to adopt. There has been some lapse on somebody's part and I hope the Minister will take some steps to see that such things are not repeated.

The system of asking for nominations from certain unions is wrong. The best system would be that you define who are the journalists who are entitled to be represented on this council and take a normal vote. Those who get the maximum number of votes get nominated. Why do you take the responsibility to decide who should be taken and who should not? A comprehensive amendment should be brought so that in future this trouble does not arise.

I agree with Mr. Chandrakar that you have not given statutory powers to the Press Council. What is the use of platitudes? The Press Council takes a decision but it has no power to enforce? You must make it a statutory body so that its decisions may be enforced. Otherwise, it merely recommends something and nobody is satisfied; neither the person who makes the complaint is satisfied nor is the person who is to be penalised is actually penalised. This also should be taken care of when you bring a comprehensive Bill.

The basic object is to see that the press remains independent and the people who work should get their due share. Their conditions of service, emoluments, etc., should be properly looked into. It is true that Government have decided to appoint a wage board for journalists. But there is controversy among the journalists as to who should get representation on it. There is a certain section which says, this class of workers are anti-journalist; they represent a particular faction, etc. Government should not get involved in this controversy. Government should say, this is the number of seats—one or two or whatever the number—for journalists. Whosoever gets the maximum votes gets nomination. If Government involves itself in the controversy as to who should get representation, it will land itself in a jam because there are many unions of journalists and some have practically the same number of members. Even if Government inadvertently favours one union, the others will get annoyed. So, Government should remain impartial. The wage board is for the benefit of the journalists. Government has nothing to gain out of it. So, why should Government get involved in it? It should give an impression that it is not favouring anyone. It is only trying to help the journalists to decide what should be their conditions of service and what form it should take. Whatever the

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

conditions of service the Wage Board decides, it will be given to all irrespective of the unions which they represent. Therefore, instead of joining the controversy, Government should hold some sort of ilections under some statutory rules and give representation to those who get the maximum number of votes. Or, they can call all the unions, have a consensus and see to it that people with greater consensus are given representation on the Wage Board.

Finally, I hope the Minister, who is competent and efficient, will bring a comprehensive Bill, which will be in the interest of the free press and in the interest of democracy, and see to it that many shortcomings which are found in the Press Council Act are removed, and a proper functionable statute is brought into existence.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत दिनों के बाद श्री इन्द्र गुजराल के विभाग के बारे में बोलने का मौका मिला है। सभापति महोदय प्रधान मंत्री की एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती, हमारे इन्द्र भाई जैसे जो होनहार, उत्साही नौजवान मंत्री हैं उन जूनियर मंत्रियों को तो पदोन्नति नहीं मिलती है और जिन की अवस्था हो चुकी है, जिनका दिमाग सठिया गया है ऐसे लोगों को या तो कैबिनेट में लिया जा रहा है, या रखा जाता है यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता।

यह कहने के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्रैस वाला मामला है यह इन के मंत्रालय के तहत क्यों है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि आप कल्पना कीजिये. कि अगर पुलिस अधीक्षक को या इंस्पेक्टर को यह अधिकार देना है कि हैबियस कौर्पस की पेटीशनस्स यह सुनेंगे और फैसला भी देंगे, तो वह जैसी विचित्र बात होगी उसी तरह प्रैस स्वतंत्रता की बात इन के जिम्मे देना वैसी ही बात होगी। क्योंकि इन का काम क्या है ? सरकारी बातों को प्रभावशाली ढंग से रखना, आल इंडिया रेडियो का दुरुपयोग करना, टेलीविजन का इस्तेमाल करना और तमाम अखबारों को अपने कब्जे में रखना। यह इन के मंत्रालय का काम है। इसलिये अगर आप प्रैस स्वतंत्रता में विश्वास करते हैं तो यह प्रैस वाला बिल इन के मंत्रालय से बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिये।

सभापति जी, प्रैस काउन्सिल की जो सालाना रपट आती है इस पर बहस करने का हम लोगों को कभी मौका नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन आज यह बिल आ रहा है इसलिये इस अवसर पर यह जो 1972–73 की रपट है, उस में जो दो बात हैं उनका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। काउन्सिल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में "ट्रिब्यून" केस का उल्लेख किया है। आप जानते हैं "ट्रिब्यून" केस का मामला यह था :

"Some news items appearing in this paper and certain comments carried on by them were not palatable to him."

मतलब मुख्य मंत्री को। और इसलिये सरकारी विज्ञापनों को उन के लिये देना बन्द कर दिया। इस मामले में जांच प्रैस काउन्सिल ने की। और प्रैस काउन्सिल किस नतीजे पर पहुंची ?

"The Council subsequently examined this case in grant detail and as a result of an enquiry completed in August 1970 had come to the conclusion that the action of the State Government in respect of withdrawal of advertisements and certain other measures taken by it were part of a deliberate attempt on its part to coerce the newspaper and that this constituted a threat to the freedom of the press."

सभापति महोदय, सरकार जब विज्ञापनों को बन्द करती है, आलोचना करने वाले अखबार जो हैं उन के विज्ञापनों

को, तो प्रैस काउन्सिल आलोचना करता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी दबाव में आकर निजी कम्पनियां और निजी लोग समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन और इश्तहार देना बन्द करते हैं उन के बारेमें भी कभी प्रस काउंसिल सोचेगी ?

इसी सदन के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री बाबू राव पटेल जो मदर इंडिया नाम का मासिक निकालते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि उन की राय क्या है । उन की राय मे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं । उनकी राय मुसलमानों के बारे में, अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में , पूंजीवाद के बारे में है उससे मेरा मतभेद है ...

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : स्त्रियों के बारे में भी । इसको भी आप क्लेरिफाई कर दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन की राय से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं । वह उदारवादी नहीं हैं, मैं उदारवादी हूं । लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि जिस से मेरा मतभेद है , उस आदमी को भी अपनी राय को अभिव्यक्त करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये । इसलिए मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने मेरे पास सारे तार और पत्र भेजे जिन तारों और पत्रों के द्वारा डी०सी० म० ग्वालियर रेऑन, सचरी रेऑन, चरतराम भरतराम और बिड़ला जी आदि के सभी उद्योगों ने एक एक के बाद एक मदर इंडिया को विज्ञापन देने बन्द कर दिए । अगर डी० सी० एम० और सैंचरी वाले किसी समाजवादी आदमी के अखबार को विज्ञापन बन्द कर देते तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन बाबूराव कोई समाजवादी आदमी तो हैं नहीं, यकायक एक डेढ़ महीने के अन्दर उनको सारे विज्ञापन बन्द कैसे हुए इस को भी देखने की जरूरत है । मुझे लगता है कि सरकार का इस में जरूर हाथ है । आश्चर्य है कि वह प्रैस काउन्सिल के पास क्यों नहीं आए । अगर वह नहीं भी आए तो प्रैस काउन्सिल को अपने आप इस मामले की जांच करनी चाहिये ।

सरकार जो विज्ञापन बन्द कर देती है उस के बारे में प्रैस काउन्सिल की राय बिल्कुल साफ है । लेकिन सरकारी दबाव में जो निजी कम्पनियां और निजी लोग अपने इश्तहार बन्द कर देते हैं वह भी प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता का हनन है, यह मेरी राय है ।

विज्ञापनों को बन्द करने की जहां तक बात है कुछ निजी कम्पनियां और पूंजीपति बड़े चतुर हैं और वे विज्ञापन बन्द तो नहीं करते हैं लेकिन विज्ञापन और इश्तहार दे कर अखबार वालों को वे प्रभावित करते हैं । मैं आपको इसके कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूं । ताज़ा उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं । कृत्रिम धागे के ऊपर यहां ढाई तीन घंटे बहस हुई थी । बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों की जो कम्पनियां हैं वे बुनकरों को किस तरह से लूटने का काम कर रही हैं इसके ऊपर संसद में सभी की एक राय थी, मेरी भी थी, कांग्रेस के सदस्यों की भी थी, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? जै० के० और सैंचरी एनका, गूजरमल मोदी आदि जिन अखबारों को विज्ञापन देते हैं मैं ने देखा कि उन अखबारों में कोई चर्चा जो हुई उस के बारे में एक अक्षर तक नहीं छपा । प्रैस काउन्सिल एक्ट में क्या है :

"To keep under review any development likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of things of public interest and importance."

यह प्रैस काउन्सिल एक्ट के तहत है । इश्तहार और विज्ञापन आदि देकर एक

(श्री मधु लिमये)

तरह से प्रलोभन अखबार वालों को दिया जाता है और उन से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि आपको हम पैसा दे रहे हैं, इश्तहार दे रहे हैं इसलिए हमारे खिलाफ जो संसद् में बात चलेगी उसकी चर्चा अखबार में नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां समाचार एजेंसियां हैं, पी० टी० आई० है, यू०एन०आई है, समाचार भारती है। इन सारी समाचार एजंसियों को प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष रूप से राज्य और केन्द्र की सरकार मदद देती है, उनकी न्यूज सर्विसिस को भी ये लेती हैं और दूसरे ढंग से भी उनकी मदद करती है। इधर दो तीन साल से जब से यह नया जमाना गरीबी हटाओ का शुरू हुआ है और श्री गुजराल का साम्राज्य शुरू हुआ है इनफर्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री में उसी समय से मैं देख रहा हूं कि शायद चूंकि वह काबिल आदमी हैं इस वास्ते हमारी बातों का जहां पहले ये एजंसियां देती थीं अब उन्होंने क्या चालाकी की है कि इनको उन्होंने विभागों में बांट दिया है। अगर मैं दिल्ली में कुछ बात कहता हूं तो वह दिल्ली के बाहर नहीं जाएगी, अगर लखनऊ में कहता हूं तो लखनऊ के अखबारों में तो वह छप जाएगी लेकिन बंगलौर में नहीं जाएगी और पी० टी० आई० और यू० एन० आई० को इन्होंने इस ढंग से प्रभावित किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री या सरकार के खिलाफ हम जो भी टीका टिप्पणी करते हैं, आलोचना करते हैं वह तो बिल्कुल नहीं निकलती है। इसका मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं बम्बई में एक प्रैस कान्फैन्स में मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी को एक अपील की थी, एक पत्र लिखा था, उस के बारे में मुझे एक जरनलिस्ट ने बताया कि हम ने इस को छापा है लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा कि हमें ऊपर से आदेश मिला है कि इस तरह की बातें जिन में प्रधान मंत्री की आलोचना हो, प्रसारित नहीं करनी चाहिये। स काउन्सिल किस लिए है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: That is outside the scope of this Bill. This is about constitution of the Press Council.

सभापति महोदय : बहस टाक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको जो लोक सभा के दो सदस्य मिले हैं वे कौन हैं ? श्री अनन्त राव पाटिल और श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर। क्या हम सब लोग मर गए थे ? मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं (**व्यवधान**) मेरे जैसा आदमी जब आएगा तो आप सभी लोगों के मामले ठीक हो जाएंगे। लेकिन मैं अपनी बात नहीं करता। आप श्री मावलंकर को रख लेते, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को ले लेते मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं। दोनों सदस्य कांग्रेस पार्टी के ? इसलिये मैं उस बात को छोड़ रहा था, उस में जाना नहीं चाहता था।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण प्रेस कांउंसिल की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है। गोमान्तक अखबार में सम्पादकीय निकला जिस में कहा गया था कि गोआ मुक्त होने के 10–11 साल बाद भी क्या वजह है कि फिरंगियों के बुत अभी भी गोआ के चौराहों में लगे हुए हैं जिन्होंने साढ़े तीन या चार सौ साल तक जनता को लूटने का काम किया, उसको चूसने का काम किया। उसने लिखा कि क्या वजह है कि सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता इस मामले को उठाते नहीं है। इस पर गोआ की सरकार ने प्रेस काउंसिल के पास शिकायत की यह ये उकसा रहे है आन्दोलन के लिये जनता को। इस पर प्रेस काउंसिल को अपनी राय देनी पड़ी कि शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन के लिए अगर उकसाया भी जाता है तो उस में कोई गलत बात नहीं हैं। मैं बुराई नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आपने

दो तीन अच्छे काम भी किए है। लेकिन उनको ले कर मैं आप को यह सिफारिश पत्र देने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि प्रेस के ऊपर इन दिनों जो बड़ा आक्रमण हो रहा है निजी पूंजी के द्वारा और इनके द्वारा इस आक्रमण के खिलाफ लड़ने का काम प्रस काउंसिल ने किया है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं।

कम्पनी कानून में हम लोगों की पहल से एक संशोधन हुआ है और वह यह कि कम्पनियों के द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को पैसा न दिया जाए। जब से वह संशोधन हुआ है उस समय से एक नया तमाशा हमारे देश में शुरु हो गया है। सोवेनीतर नाम की चीज एक अखबार के सबस्टीयूट के तौर पर निकलनी शुरु हो गई है। कभी कभी सोवेनीयर के बड़े लोगों से विज्ञापनों और इश्तहारों के लिए इतना पैसा ले लिया जाता है कि जो डेली न्यूजपेपर हैं या साप्ताहिक है उनको इतने विज्ञापन मिल ही नहीं सकते हैं जितने सोवेनीयर्ज के लिए इकट्ठे हो जाते है। कुछ सावेनीयर्ज के बारे में मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि सोवनीयर्ज के लिए रसीद दी गई कम्पनी के एकाउंट से चैक फाड़ा गया लेकिन वे सोवनीयर्ज कभी प्रकाशित ही नहीं हुए। अधिकतर ऐसे ये सोवेनीयर थे जो कि हमारे मंत्री जी का जो दल है उसी दल के थे। इस तरह के जो सोवनीयर निकलते है क्या प्रेस काउंसिल जो विज्ञापन अखबारों को मिल सकते हैं और उन विज्ञापनों को ये सोवेनीयर्ज के नाम पर ले जा रहे हैं, उन में दखल नहीं दे सकती है और क्या उसको इन में दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। इस की जांच करनी चाहिए। इस में कम्पनी कानून का जो उल्लंघन हो रहा है, वह अलग बात है।

17 hrs.

जहां तक तीन सदस्यों की कमेटी का प्रश्न है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा का स्पीकर राज्य सभा का चेयरमन और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मुख्य न्यायाधीश विवाद के विषय न बनें। लेकिन क्या चारा है? जब लोक सभा के दोनों प्रतिनिधि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य बनेंगे, तो आलोचना तो होगी। अगर इन लोगों को यह आलोचना पसन्द नहीं है, तो फिर हम लोगों को नामीनेटिंग कमेटी के ढांचे को बदलना पड़ेगा। मैं श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र से सहमत हूं कि नया विधेयक लाने के लिए इतना समय लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मंत्री महोदय इस सत्र या अगले सत्र में उस को ला सकते थे।

मैं तो चुनाव के सिद्धान्त के ही पक्ष में हूं प्रतिनिधियों को नामजद करने के बजाय यदि वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस और एडिटर्ज की विभिन्न संस्थाओं और वार कौंसिल आदि के जरिये प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा हर विषय में नामजदगी की बात कही जाती है। कभी कभी हम को लगता है कि श्री इन्द्र गुजराल हम कोभी नामजद करने का अधिकार ले लेंगे। इसलिये सरकार नामजदगी के सिद्धान्त को खत्म करे और चुनाव के सिद्धान्त को लाये।

मंत्री महोदय से तो यही उम्मीद ह कि वह सरकार के हित का संरक्षण करेंगे। तो फिर प्रैस का विषय उन की मिनिस्ट्री के तहत नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि वह किसी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री को—कल्चरलएफेयर्ज मिनिस्ट्री को दे देना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय के पास इस विषय का रहना एक पलिस इंस्पैक्टर के द्वारा हेवियस कार्पस पेटीशन सुनने के समान है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): The scope of the Bill is very much limited and the purpose of this very Bill, as explained by the Minister, is also limited. I agree with the proposal of the Minister which he has explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that is, for extension of the term of the Press Council and to bring an amendment to the statute with regard to the Nominating Committee after a proper consultation with all shades of opinion in this House and all political Parties belonging to the Parliament. I agree with this view point and I think a comprehensive approach will be adopted for furthering the process of the Nominating Committee so as to create an atmosphere in the Press Council that the criticism that we are facing every day from the Opposition parties and many other political parties would get due recognition and due consideration.

I would like to refer to two or three points which have been argued by many members of the Opposition that the Congress Party and the Government are utilising the press. If I remember and if I am not misunderstood, I may submit to you that the basic objective of the Congress Party when it fought for elections in 1971 was against the monopolists of this country as also the reactionary forces of the country. At that time, if you would recollect, it is these very newspapers or at least most of the leading newspapers, you would have noted, commented that there was no chance for Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party winning the elections. They gave due publicity in all the papers and all the publicity was for the leaders of the grand alliance. We know the basic reason because the newspapers were controlled by the big business belonging to big industrial units which they have inside and outside the country and they were not in favour of her approach and her policy, that is, Congress and Indira Gandhi. But, ultimately, when by the people we got elected to this Parliament, it is not the Press which started changing their views but it is the people who pressurised the Press to change their views and ultimately, they could not avoid the situation. In a democracy, the basic objectives are controlled by the Parliament and the political Parties and the press. Press is the main weapon and they have to reflect the opinion of the people.

I agree with the Members of the Opposition that in some cases due publicity and expressed information was not given on important matters. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra said that there should be a proportionate publicity between the ruling party and the opposition. So, I want to make a submission. I belive in democracy. Proportionate means proportionate according to the wishes of the people. If the ruling party in this country can control the State Governments in major States including the Centre and the opposition parties in this House represent the united opposition a faction of the CPM, a small faction of the Jana Sangh and a very small faction of the Cong(O), according to the proportion, I think the first proportion should go to the ruling party and then the second proportion should go to the leading opposition. If we give the proportion according to the merit of the opposition, I think Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra will not have any room in the Press. It is a credit of the nation, Sir, that this Press still maintains its autonomy in all spheres and Government is not trying to interfere in that matter. Press is now, because it is in the hands of the big business, trying to distort the impressions and expressions of Mrs. Gandhi. I will give you three or four important points in this connection. My hon. friend Mr. Madhu Limaye rightly argued about certain matters. I rightly agree with him and I also share his sentiments. Whenever he speaks in Delhi it does not reach Calcutta. Whenever he speaks in Patna it does not go to Lucknow. In other words the speech

of the person is assessed on the ground where he stands and not on the ground where he has no base. Accordingly his Delhi speech does not reach Bengal and other places. I would like to state one other distortion which the Press made at that time. This was on the occasion of Mrs. Gandhi's address to the Congress Parliamentary party. She spoke about relation of working people with the management. In the present state of the national economy, she said, the working people should cooperate with the management, as far as they can. This is what she said to the Congress Parliamentary Party. But the Press gave out a distorted version saying, that working people have no right to work, they should leave their right to work, etc. But the Prime Minister meant only cooperation of the working people in view of the state of the national economy. But the Press barons, the press magnates and the monopoly press published that Mrs. Gandhi asked workers not to have the right to strike. It appeared in newspapers every day.

Having said that, let me tell you about the second matter. It is this. I went to Germany this time, G.D.R., leading the delegation of Indian youth to the Youth Festival. We came back with great success. I consider, Sir, it is not only great success for the interest of the party, but, for the nation. We did wonderful cooperation there with all the friendly nations including the democratic, socialist and capitalist countries' youth organisations. They also came. While returning home there, we found, when appreciations were coming from all parts of the country, one leading newspaper distorted the version that the youth of India went there drunk, danced, created all non-sense. I sent my personal contradiction. It was not printed, because they knew it, Sir, that the day it was published, after three days, the delegation of the Peace Conference was supposed to reach Moscow. They wanted to provoke the section of the forces of the country. They did not like this sort of cooperation with the Socialist countries. So, this motive is always plain and this autonomy they are enjoying. I stand for autonomy of the Press. I stand for an independent Press. I don't want press freedom to be curtailed. But I would like to submit that the Press had no ground whatsoever to distort the basic concepts of our nation and the concept of communal harmony and integrity and democracy, and the security of the nation.

Sometime back a newspaper published something relating to a high dignitary who is now in Bangladesh. The Press wrote some derogatory remarks. That created certain atmosphere which may not to helpful to certain solution of problems between friendly nations. The Press Council which is an independent authority should go into these matters and they should control their members in all these respects.

My hon. friend from DMK party spoke about Centre-State relations. I do not know how far he can speak about those things in this Bill which is limited in scope. My friend from the DMK should understand one thing. When he speaks for autonomy of the State he should also encourage the autonomy of the Press.

On the one hand they speak for the autonomy of the State and on the other, they go and attack the press, the editor and everybody. By their violent group, in Madras, you know, the DMK attacked the editor of the '*Alai Ozai*', a Tamil daily. They say that they cannot publish anything which goes against the interests of the DMK. Never has it happened in this country so far as Congress party is concerned. We know that every day they bring fabricated news against our Prime Minister. We allow it still. You know that it is the people's will that prevails and not the representatives of the people.

One of our friends referred to the *Patriot* of today. Whether the news

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

given by it is good or bad, it is for the people of the country to know. Whether it is *Patriot* or *National Herald* or the *Times of India* or *Statesman*, that does not matter. The matter depends on what are the basic issues of the people and how they are being projected in the newspapers. There are some leading newspapers which have today published news regarding the reception that is going to be presented in this country to Shri Brezhnev. But, a group of newspapers have published distorted versions about the visit of Shri Brezhnev. That has been printed. It clearly indicates the motive of those business groups who do not want that to be published. At the same time they went to speak about the democracy and the progress made in the economy of our country. We know that ultimately it is the people's will and their pressure that will prevail and not the congress members. They surrender ultimately to the people's pressure and will. But, still, they claim that they did not surrender to the Congress people but they surrendered to the people.

I would like to touch upon one point. I won't go further into the conditions of working journalists of the newspapers. Today there are many friends in this industry who will not be able to do editing but they claim that the editing is done by them though it may have been done by the working journalists. They are supposed to express the wishes of the people whether they are in favour or against the Government. It is a fact that some times the owners of the Press claim that they know editing but they do not edit a single editorial. I know that about one dozen editors get prizes at the silver jubilee of the presses. They simply claim to know editing but, in fact, the owners are not able to write a single editorial either in Tamil, English or in any language. They keep the people to write the articles on their behalf. My friends have told me that even if they want to publish anything they are not allowed to do so because the owners of the press feel that they may go against their interests.

Sir, with regard to distribution of advertisements I should say that it is disproportionately done to all newspapers. Nobody knows on what grounds that is done. There is blackmarketing with regard to newsprint. About food adulteration we have got a law in this country to arrest the people under the MISA.

Nowadays, the MISA is used for the food adulteration. But what about the adulteration business in newsprint that is being done by the various newspaper groups? I do not know what is the law in the country to punish the people who are indulging in this sort of thing. For example, a press can criticise the politicians. I want to know if the politicians want to criticise the press why they should be prevented from doing it. There must be some arrangement by which we should also criticise the character of the leading business group who are behind in destroying the popular will and popular wish of the people in this country. Newsprint blackmarketing has become a biggest trade among the editors of the newspaper groups whether it is the *Times of India*, *Statesman* or *Patriot*. They sometimes write good articles against black money. At the same time they earn black money in the blackmarketing of newsprint. If there is an article against the blackmarketing in newspapers you stop that. The C.B.I. cannot do it. There must be some arrangement independently of the agency like the Press Council or something else to know how far utilisations of the newsprints are made independently by the presses.

With these words, I would like to conclude that the House will agree with Shri Gujral who is our Minister in charge of Information and Broadcasting to bring forward this Bill asking for the extension of the time till 30th June, 1974 after consultation with Members of Parliament of various groups.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak. It is late but not too late. I have been listening to the various speeches that have been made in the House with rapt attention by various Members on both sides. Some of them have, of course, made good suggestion--I mean, they have made very valuable points--while some of them have mixed the issues. Especially, I was very much surprised, sorry and disappointed to hear the speeches of my hon. friends Shri Madhu Limaya and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. The issue before us that the Government have come forward before the House with this measure to replace the Ordinance promulgated last month extending the course of the Press Council. This crisis had developed because the nominating committee constituted by the Act of 1970, consisting of three members holding big posts had resigned and expressed their desire not to continue and not to discharge their responsibility, because there was a critism in a section of the newspapers about the constitution and about the functioning of the press council. So, the immediate problem before the Government is to find an alternative machinery to constitute a nominating committee, and for this, Government want to get the advice of this House as well as of the Members of Parliament in a committee on the press council.

Sir, the question is not so simple, but it is very much complicated. The constitution of a nominating committee is not very easy, because government and this House will not be in a position to find better men than the three persons, namely the Chief Juctice of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. So, the Government will have to take the Members of the Parliament who are in the committee into consultation and they have also to think of an alternative machinery. But I would like to tell this House and also the Minister that this should not be the only scope of the committee, namely how to constitute the press council or how to nominate the nominating committee, for after the experience of the last eight years, after the press council was formed under the Act of 1965, we have amended that act once in 1970 and we have come forward with an amendment again in 1973. So, something must have been going wrong, or the functioning of the press council has not been up to the mark.

Shri Madhu Limaye had made a mention of the fact of my membership of the press council; I am a member, and last time also I was a member of the press council....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I had not criticised him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he did refer to him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I had merely asked why there should be two Members from the Congress. I had not criticised him.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: I am also not criticising him. I wanted to bring to your notice and to the notice of the House the fact that the two Members on the press council nominated by the Speaker of this House are journalists of long standing. They are not only Members of this House but are journalists of long standing. I for my part can say that I have been a journalist for the last 30 years, and I am there on the press council and I think that it is my right to be there on the press council.

When we talk about the functioning of the press council or there is criticism about its functioning, I have to narrate my experience also as a member of the press council and say something about its functioning, without at the same time criticising it or casting any aspersion on it.

When we sit there in the press council as Members, we do think and feel that the functioning of the press council is not that much satisfactory

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

as was envisaged by the press commission which recommended the constitution of the press council.

The object of constituting the Press Council was to preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standard of journalism in the country. When we sit in the Council as members with the Chairman and when the question of preserving the freedom of the press comes, we do feel we are not in a position to discharge that function. There is no danger from Government to freedom of the press. That I can say. But there is encroachment and curb on, and danger, to freedom of press from the big monopoly houses. These big monopoly houses under the garb of the freedom of the press have been trying to strangle newspapers which belong to such institutions which are for establishing a social order in this country to which we are committted. Large parts of this country are covered by the small and medium newspapers and the big papers are catering only to the metropolitan cities. These big newspapers with their restrictive trade practices, with their man, money and material try to strangle the small and medium newspapers. The constitution of the Press Council is such that the members thereof are nominated or selected either from the IENS, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the AINEC, the Indian Working Journalists' Federation and other bodies. What we see and what we feel is that the people coming from various institutions represent the big houses either in the capacity of managers or proprietors or editors or working journalists who are not editors. When the question comes of of trying to restrict or curb these restrictive trade practices indulged in by the big newspapers, they are in a majority. I would like to tell this and to the Minister in this connection that the Constitution of the Press Council should be reconsidered.

Shri Shastri referred to the Working Journalists' Federation and the service conditions of journalists also. With due respect to the Federation--I am also an office-bearer of that organisation--when the representatives of the Federation sit on the Council as equal members, responsible members, with their managers, proprietors and editors, they are not in a position to express themselves freely. What is the use of having these members in a majority there, in the light of this situation? My friend, Shri Chandulal Chandrakar, suggested a reconsideration of the representation in the light of this consideration. The majority of the press in this country is of the language press which represents the medium and small newspapers. They should be given more representation than the big metropolitan English newspapers commanded by the big business houses.

Crying about the freedom of the press, these big newspapers have been utilising their power, through money, not only to suppress the small newspapers but put hindrances in the way of the implementation of government policy.

Last year, when Government and the press industry had visualised the newsprint shortage that was going to overtake us, and advised that there should be page restriction in newspapers, that no newspaper should have more than 10 pages, these big monopoly houses owning the big newspapers went to court, the Supreme Court, to get that order quashed. After that, they utilised the imported newsprint for printing advertisements. In these newspapers. 70--75 per cent of the space is occupied by advertisements and only 30 per cent is devoted giving news.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Not in the Malayalam press.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: These big papers want protection in the name of freedom of press. Where is freedom of press? The newspaper

reader who pays through the nose 20 and 25 paisa for a newspaper sees advertisements only in most of the space and not news. Government is helpless; it cannot do anything. Even the Press Council cannot do anything. What to speak of maintenance and improvement of the standard of journalism? I do not think that the Press Council, as at present constituted, is in a position to maintain the standards and improve the standards of journalism. Mr. Madhu Limaye said that there had been an injustice in respect of some newspapers and that the Press Council on its own did not take any notice. I would like to tell him that according to the Act, according to the constitution of the Press Council, either a newspaper itself has to bring to the notice of the Press Council its complaint against a State Government or a citizen or a reader has to make a complaint to the Press Council against a newspaper, and wherever we have received complaints either about a newspaper or a State Government, we took steps, but I have to say again that the Government, though they have tried to arm the Press Council with powers, have armed it only with insufficient powers. For instance, the Press Council has no satisfactory powers at all by which it can pull up a newspaper or a State Government and punish them. The case of the *Tribune* and *Gomantak* was cited. They could ask the *Tribune* people to come in evidence, but when they were found guilty, they could not punish them. What is the use? The State Government sometimes are playing mischief and they go against some newspapers, but the Press Council is there only as spectator. So, if you want to reconstitute the Press Council and renominate the Nominating Committee, you will have to take all these things into consideration.

The last point I would like to make is this. There also the hon. Minister will agree with me that the Press Council of India was constituted not exactly on the lines of the British Press Council. The idea was taken from the British Press Council but the basic difference between our Press Council and the British Press Council is this: the Press Council of India has come into existence by an Act of Parliament, and it has to submit its report to Parliament. The British Press Council is not constituted by an Act of Parliament. But still, the functioning or the working of the British Press Council has proved to be very beneficial to the press industry and to journalism. I think too much Governmental power, too much of Government act or interference hinders the smooth working of the Press Council; there is some hindrance caused that way. In view of all this, the hon. Minister should take into consideration all these aspects.

Mr. Shastri referred to the journalists. But I have said that this Press Council has nothing to do with the service conditions of the journalists--their pay or their holidays. The only limited purpose of the Press Council is to preserve the freedom of the press and to maintain and improve the standards of journalism.

With these words, I conclude and thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, while moving for consideration of the Bill, said at the outset that this is a very simple Bill, and therefore it does not need much discussion. But as the debate has developed, my good friend the Minister who, I hope at a later stage at least will be able to listen to what I am saying, will agree that although he wanted this Bill to be described as a simple Bill, it is not that simple. A number of important and serious implications covering the subject of freedom of speech and freedom of expression in our developing democracy are involved, and I am, therefore, happy that the debate has developed on the lines it has.

Now, the Minister has also said at the outset that the Government have

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

come before Parliament with this amending Bill because the nominations made by the Nominating Committee consisting of the three dignitaries, namely, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, have been criticised by a section of newspapers. He used the words "unfortunately there was some criticism about this." I do not know whether he meant criticism about the Nominating Committee members or criticism about their action.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Both.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: As far as the criticism of the three very distinguished persons is concerned, I agree with the Minister, because I also am with him that we do not want these three high offices to be brought into political controversy and public debate, because these three gentlemen are concerned with special type of functions and responsibilities and it should not be proper that one can intrude into their special responsibilities. Their high offices are criticised because of what they do, not so much as part of their normal functioning as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, but as members of the Nominating Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue the next day. We now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FOREIGN EXPERTS WORKING IN THE COCHIN DIVISION OF F.A.C.T.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am taking the floor of this august House to draw the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the deteriorating state of affairs in the Cochin Division of F.A.C.T. even with the presence of 25 foreign technicians in that institution. I hope you will permit me to quote Mr. D. K. Borooah, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals who said about the Cochin plant "a scandal of the first magnitude". He added: "the leadership of F.A.C.T. has not proved equal to the task".

I believe that Mr. Shahnawaz Khan, the present incumbent, will not try to repudiate what has been said by his Minister in his frantic search to defend the petty, tiny corrupt and immoral management of F.A.C.T. What is actually happening? Here is an answer given to my question when I asked whether foreign technicians were working. Certain facts are not given completely. Up to 1973-74 they say that they spent Rs. 1.65 crores on foreign technicians and for 1972-73 alone the expenditure given is about Rs. 53 lakhs. It is only half the amount, because the rest of the money was paid by the Fertiliser Corporation of India. But the Fertiliser Corporation of India is getting the money from F.A.C.T. Technically what they say may be correct, but the fact remains that the amount is double of what we have been told.

The question arises: Why it has been necessitated, why these technicians remain in India for the last 22 months. You can calculate how much money is spent on them at the rate of Rs. 7.5 lakhs per month, for the last 22 months, in foreign exchange. This plant was started in 1964-65 and completed in June, 1971. The total expenditure was about Rs. 62 crores. It is a big project and it produces Ammonia and essential fertiliser commodity. Even today the *Economic Times* Report says that Kerala is suffering heavily in its agricultural production due to lack of supply of fertilisers from F.A.C.T. Now, Sir, in the construction of this plant two agencies joined and collaborated. One is F.E.D.O. and the other is F.C.I: Feddo got collaboration from the power Gas of the United Kingdom

and F.C.I. got the collaboration of Messers Konte Catini of Italy. When the plant went into experiment production in June 1971, there were certain defects and difficulties. The young Indian technocrats of FEDO pointed out that the defects could be rectified only by replacing the boiler shell. I have written to you Mr. Chairman that I shall mention the name of Mr. B. K. Khanna who is the Managing Director. Normally, I do not mention the names, but there is so much hatred against that particular person in that State. He is a man of indecision. This is a huge plant which we consider to be the mother industry in Kerala. It is the pride of every individual in my State. It is a vital industry. We import and beg for fertilisers. What is your policy? Do you want to leave this kind of vital industry to an ** inefficient fellow who did not know anything about fertilisers? Simply because of wire pulling in Delhi or because of his relationship with some M.Ps. or big bureaucrats this gentleman is enjoying that position. There is no other criterion. He could not take a decision, because he does not know what it is. This situation went on for 11 months. He could not believe his own people in the FEDO. He wanted to invite foreign technicians. Then the problem came—who will bear the air-fare? The war for air-fare went on for some time. After three months the foreign technicians came and agreed to FEDO said much earlier; You have to rectify it only by replacing the boiler shell. How much does it cost? Just Rs. 15 lakhs. Even the replacement of the entire boiler would have cost just Rs. 30 lakhs, i.e. value of 3 days' production. Instead, he dragged on for 22 months. Is it not a crime? What action has been taken to sack him?

FEDO is the pioneer organisation in the country in fertiliser engineering and design. We are going to start five plants. The Engineers India is running for collaboration and they could not succeed so far. FEDO is a giving employment to hundreds of young engineers and it has developed into one of the biggest chemical engineering institutions. It can borrow technology or enter into collaboration and can start more plants. But FEDO has no work now. It is gradually disintegrating. That is the purposed of this gentleman. FEDO started operation in 1966 and they have completed 123 projects. So far But at present they have no work except the Khetri project. That has not been completed because of the indecision by which you may have to pay compension. In this connection the managing director went abroad and stayed not for 10 days—when you and I go abroad, we stay abroad for just a few days—but this gentleman went on tour for 36 days taking Rs. 20,000 of foreign exchange. He stayed in big hotels. He had not gone to the Scandinavian countries for which he had taken foreign exchange but instead slept in Paris hotels. The Government was not informed of his stay in Paris. The foreign exchange was misused. What action have you taken? If a poor Class IV servant travels by train and claims higher TA, you suspend him and take action. But why not take action against this man who has misused valuable foreign exchange, enjoying at Paris at the expense of public money? Rs. 13 lakhs were due from our collaboraters there, Messers *Sociti de Prayon*, but he reduced it to Rs. 60,000, after spending money in the hotels in Paris and other places. Why? Where has all the money he got, been spent? Has the Government got any report about it? Is it not a loss? For his foreign tour, the poor officer in FACT booked a seat in the economy class, by which, Sir, you and I travel. But this man sent a message from Paris asking, "Who is the idiot who has booked my seat in economy class?" Immediately, they

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

remitted money into Air India and converted it into first class, because he belongs to a privileged class and he can travel only in first class. The Ministers are listening to the words of the petty officials in the Ministry. The officials can go and have pleasure trips to FACT. Naturally how can they object to this kind of action? Chief Project Officer, of the Ministry, Mr. Venkataraman, issued a statement at Cochin saying "Everything is all right in FACT". I am happy he made that statement because he was in an intoxicated mood after enjoying many things. How can you blame him? I have written to the minister about it. I have not received a reply. But I am not going to leave the issue. Officers support him because they think it is a better place for them to enjoy. But we are not going to allow it for a long time.

FACT is incurring heavy losses. You are losing foreign exchange. You are paying every foreigner in foreign exchange. Already it has come to Rs. 3 crores and you have to pay more. The production would have been there is worth Rs. 6 lakhs per day but we are losing it every day. If they had taken a decision earlier, we could have saved about Rs. 6 crores by way of production. The interest on the investment of Rs. 60 crores itself comes to Rs. 9 crores. Everything is running at a loss.

The most surprising thing is the scandal about the Ammonia contract. Messrs. Norsk Hydro of Norway offered the Ammonia at 40 dollars per tonne CIF Cochin. This offer came on the 8th September 1972 and it was open upto 15th September 1972. He slept over it because he failed to take a decision. As the FACT guest house was closed he had to go to either Sea Lord or Malabar Hotel, three-starred hotels. He is keeping his bull dog as his watchman in the office rooms. Of course that is another matter. He could not take a decision till March 1973. So that the offer closed and the price went up to 70 dollars from 40 dollars and a contract was signed for one year and to the extent of seven years. The result is that you are losing Rs. 10 crores over a period of seven years. If only a decision was taken when the offer was open the country could have saved this money; but it was not done. The result is that there is a total loss of Rs. 10 crores in the ammonia contract.

Then I come to the appointments in the public sector. How are appointments made to the top managerial cadre? Naturally, it is done from the open market. There is one person who has come from the Birlas. There is another person who was in the railways for four years. He is in charge of Cochin Phase II. What does this person know about Cochin phase II? And another person as the head of FEDO knows nothing about design engineering. They do not know the ABC of the fertilizer industry. Yet, you are appointing them.

Then, I do not know why so many ladies are being appointed. Being a bachelor, Shri Khanna has many interests. **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you objecting to the appointment of ladies?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Not to the appointment as such.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He is harsh on bachelors, Sir. Shri Chandrappan and myself are bachelors!

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is duping not only the public but also the Government. He says that the production has gone up. Because of Udyogamandal Expansion 4, there is an addition to the capacity of Udyo-

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gamandal production. If you look at the chart, you will see that the production has actually come down. If you add the full capacity of 36,000 tonnes per year of Udyogamandal Stage 4 at the rate of 120, tonnes per day you will see that the production has come down. Because up to September 1973 the production is only 30,272 tonnes, which includes 13,000 tonnes of production of Udyogamandal Stage 4. So, the production has gone down to 35 per cent; even though the capacity has been increased, the productivity has gone down.

I have here with me an editorial of the *Economic Times* which makes comments on various aspects of the working of this unit. Yet, Government have not taken any notice of these comments or pursued them.

I will conclude by referring to another institution, namely, FEW, Fact Engineering Works, which was running at a profit in FACT. Now FEDO is killing and also the FEW. You will be surprised to know that they have stopped the import of certain materials of caustic soda plant. They have also stopped the import of some other materials which were used to be imported earlier. They are fabricating secondary cells and primary cells of the caustic soda plant. And also manufacturing kittle plate for gastification plant. They had orders in hand worth Rs. 2 crores. He is now transferring engineers from there. The whole idea is to wind up the FEW.

Again coming to FEDO, they were offered a project costing Rs. 80 crores but the Managing Director refused to negotiate it. He was avoiding it. The offer was made by IFFCO, Kandla. There was public criticism and I myself raised it. And at last this gentleman discussed the agreement because of the criticism.

I will conclude by requesting the Minister not to make a desperate attempt to defend this gentleman. I charge Shri B. K. Khanna with ** corruption and inefficiency because of which he has ruined this industry, which is the mother industry, vital industry not only for Kerala but for the whole country. He is misusing and abusing his official position for enjoying all the wordly pleasures at the expense of this institution. So, I would request you to enquire into it and take some quick action in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have mentioned the name of Mr. Khanna; you have criticised him....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have written to the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But even then, when a person is not there to defend himself, I think, it is not proper.

Shri Ramachandran Kadannapalli to put a question.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI (Kasergod): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate my hon. colleague, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, who took so much pain to explain his case before the House.

I will only ask a few questions.

Is it true that an amount equivalent to Rs. 12 lakhs was due to FEDO from SOCIETE DE PRAYAN of Belguim, due to their revision of Designs? Is it true that the Managing Director visited Belgium, the Chairman negotiated this issue and finally agreed that M/s. Prayan need pay only Rs. 60,000? It it not correct that there was an inordinate delay in finalising the contract with the Belgium suppliers under Supplier's credit? Has this delay not affected in the delayed supply of equipment and the consequent delay in the completion of the Project?

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SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a good augury that again we are discussing a public sector undertaking where capitalists without investment have been bureaucratising the whole set-up and appropriating all credit to themselves. I had occasion to refer to this aspect of Public Sector Undertakings functioning earlier.

I would raise only one question. Several allegations have been made against the management and the gentleman who is running the show there; in the House as well as outside, in the press as well as through various other organisations connected with it. If this Government means business, may I ask; has these allegations been brought to the attention and the notice of the Minister and, if so, what action they propose to take on this serious matter with which we are vitally concerned? That is the only question to which an answer is needed, at this stage.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): About the question just referred to by Mr. Vayalar Ravi, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals said about it in the Rajya Sabha on 14th August. About three months have elapsed since when the Minister said something about this matter.

I want to know whether the Government is going to take any action on the lines suggested by Mr. Vayalar Ravi. He has raised so many questions. As we know, Kerala is a developing State in our country. I would like to know whether the Government is taking action to institute an inquiry on the following grounds, namely, non-fulfilment of production quota of this factory; continuous loss in the factory; under-utilisation of installed capacity in the Alwaye unit and delay in the setting up of Cochin unit; failure to distribute fertiliser even in Kerala State where this Factory is situated; reported news that fertiliser produced in this Factory is lying waste due to failure of proper distribution of fertiliser despite the Centre's instructions to the Factory that this amount of fertiliser should be given to Kerala State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the Minister, I would like to point out that Shri Vayalar Ravi has made certain remarks about Mr. Khanna. I have asked the office to refer it to the Speaker. If it is not found in order, it will be expunged.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I must be informed as to what is being expunged.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I am grateful to all the hon. members who have taken part in this discussion and pinpointed the failures of the Cochin plant. My only regret is that personal attacks should have been made on officers who are not here to defend themselves. You, Sir, in your wisdom have very rightly decided on the course of action to be adopted....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have not made any personal attacks. I have said about appointments. I have only narrated facts—the fact of his visit to Paris. What is wrong in that?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is a regular procedure for making appointments in the public sector undertakings, including Cochin. Whenever vacancies arise, they are referred to the Employment Exchanges. The Employment Exchanges submit the names and then the selection is made. That is for Class III and Class IV. For the superior staff, the gazetted staff, it is advertised in papers; applications are invited; a regular Board of selection is constituted and then the selection is made by the Board....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If that has not been done, will you take action?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: If the hon. Member has any specific cases....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have already referred.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: If he refers to individual cases, I shall certainly look into them and if any irregularity has been committed, I will take proper action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says, he has already referred.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I will look into those papers also.

My hon. friend has laid a great emphasis on the low quality of leadership in the management of the plant....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Bhaura mentioned it. I did not say.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I agree that there had been inordinate delays in the commissioning of this plant. Originally, the plant should have been commissioned completed, some time in 1969. The mechanical erection was completed some time in July 1971 and then certain defects were noticed. The plant went into production in April 1973. Certainly, anybody looking at the dates is bound to come to the conclusion that there have been extreme failures and very regrettable delays which have caused the exchequer very heavily.

As the hon. Member said, we have about 25 foreign experts, and we had entered into agreement with foreign firms. The contract was with three firms to make supplies and two firms to give technical know-how Firstly there were inordinate delays in the supply of indigenous equipment. It was our effort to fabricate as much as possible of the plant from our indigenous sources....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Was there no penelty clause?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: First they pleaded inability, *force majure*, etc., that is, non-availability of steel, for instance, and also power failure. So, there were delays in the supply of indigenous equipment.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Was there a penalty clause or not in case of delay?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There was also force majure where the cause is beyond the control of the contractor. Then, of course, that has to be taken into consideration. Then, they pleaded non-availability of steel and power cut....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is a lame excuse.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): This is a very strange answer the Minister is giving. In the other House, the senior Minister, Mr. Borooah who is in charge of the port folio, said that there was inefficiency of the first order and the scandalous behaviour of the mangement.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. There is an obvious contradiction between the statements of the two Ministers....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister said that the materials could not be supplied. My simple question is that after June 1971, if you replaced the defective boiler....

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Let me complete my answer.

As I was submitting, there was an inordinate delay in the supply of indigenous equipment. Then with regard to the imported equipment, the foreign exports were supposed to be at the site throughout the erection stage so that they could be associated with the actual construction stage and could accept the responsibility later on. When the erection

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

was completed and they tried to run the plant, certain defects came to light and these defects were mostly from the imported equipment.

Now, my friend wanted to know whether it was the failure of one boiler only. The defects were many and it was not so simple as all that, that if the one boiler which failed could be replaced, then the entire thing would have run properly. The defects which were noticed were the limitations in the reformed gas chamber and the pre-heater and the waste-heat recovery section and the water cooler condensers and the inter-stage coolers and the ammonia synthetic section...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is the boiler shell.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I am not a technical man. It was not only the boiler.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the technical note he is reading.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: If you want to know more about it, I can give you a long list of the defects.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Is the Minister satisfied with the functioning and the maintenance of the plant?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is the ter is new and we have full sympathy with him.

18 hrs.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: All I would like to submit is that the defects have been identified. We have incurred a heavy expenditure on the foreign experts. Those experts have to be kept there to keep alive the guarantee that they would make the replacement of the defective parts free of cost. This is the position. It was inevitable that due to certain factors which were beyond our control, those foreign experts had to be kept. The entire responsibility for all this, I am afraid, cannot be placed on the head of one single man, Mr. Khanna. I think if there has been failure it has been a failure all-round. We are hoping that, now that the defects have been identified, within the next six months this plant will start functioning effectively to about fifty percent of the rated capacity. That should be fairly satisfactory working in the first year.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has not answered any of the points that we have raised. We have made several allegations.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Serious allegations.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He has given a very unsatisfactory answer. Will the at least institute an enquiry into the matter, to go into the whole case?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Before I finish, why are they getting up?

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): Is the Ministry owning the responsibility for the failure?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He cannot. He is a new Minister.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: If there had been such inordinate delay, the responsibility must be somewhere there. As having overall charge, the Ministry takes the responsibility, but I have to say that it is something beyond our control.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Will he institute an enquiry into the matter?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Certain allegations were made against officers....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Not officers, but officer. We are pinpointing on the particular person con-

cerned, Hon. Minister, you must understand this. You cannot generalise.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Mr. Khanna and Mr. Venkataraman. He named two officers.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I named one and one only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Minister to conclude.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Sometime ago, some Members submitted a memorandum containing various allegations against the Chairman and the Managing Director. We are looking into those allegations and we have asked for exploitation. As soon as we get them, as soon as we are in possession of all the facts, we will taken any action that is called for.

I may inform my hon. friends that I have just taken over and on the very first opportunity I wanted to go there. In fact, I booked my air-passage to Cochin in order to go there and study the problem at first hand, but because of the disruption of the airlines I have not been able to go there.

I assure my hon. friends that I will go there personally and that I will study the whole situation and then take proper action, whatever action may be called for. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 27 1973/Agrahayana 6, 1895 (Saka).

MGIPND—PMR—2328 LS—JC 3679—18-2-74—1039.